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## Developing a driver education workbook for special education students to correlate with the D.M.V. handbook

Geraldine S. Slaght

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California State College

San Bernardino

Developing a Driver Education Workbook  
for Special Education Students  
to Correlate with the D.M.V. Handbook


A Project Submitted to  
The Faculty of the School of Education  
In Partial Fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of  
Master of Arts  
in  
Education: Special Education  
by


Geraldine S. Slaght, M.A.

San Bernardino, California

1983

APPROVED BY:

  
Advisor

  
Committee Member

Calif. State University, San Bernardino Library

Developing a Driver Education Workbook  
for Special Education Students  
to Correlate with the D.M.V. Handbook

by

Geraldine S. Slaght

May 1983

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## Statement of the Problem

Driver Education is required to be available to all students attending a California public high school. Many districts, including Redlands, require successful completion of a standard Driver Education course in order for a student to graduate. This requirement presents a problem for many high school Special Education students. Some Special Education students take the Driver Education course in the regular program and are successful. A great many more, however, must take the course in the Special Education classroom, as they are unable to succeed in the regular program. Textual materials currently in use in Special Education for Driver Education are either too difficult or too simple for students reading between the third and sixth grade level. In addition, those materials being used in the Special Education classroom do not correlate with the written tests students must take at the Department of Motor Vehicles in order to receive a driver's license in the state of California.

## Review of the Literature

In Special Education today, a problem exists concerning the teaching of driver education to learning handicapped students. Much research has been done on teaching driver education to physically or orthopedically handicapped students. However, until recently no consideration was taken of the learning handicapped student. Those students who are able to survive in a mainstream class do so. Those who can survive with some limited help in the Special Education classroom also may be successful. Those who, because of their handicap, cannot survive in a regular, i.e. mainstream, class have had no suitable alternative in current programs that the author is aware of.

In an article written for The Journal of Learning Disabilities, Wirths discussed the options for learning handicapped students who must take driver education. She mentions commercial driving schools which use a workbook method (reading level 7-13) and gear the program toward meeting minimum requirements. Another option is that offered by the public schools. Here the texts are at the fifth to tenth grade level and students read, answer questions and take written tests for certification. A third option is that of doing part of the work in the regular class and part in the special class. According to Wirths, each of these options presents certain problems. For the student, many of the texts used are beyond their limited reading ability. Therefore, those programs are useless unless private tutoring can be arranged. There is also the question of driver education being provided in the special classroom by those not certified by the state to provide that instruction. In addition, many public officials feel that driving and/or driver education should be postponed until well after age sixteen for learning handicapped students due to questions about these students' abilities to make quick and rational judgments when driving.

Wirths mentions that several states have taken steps to address these concerns when it comes to taking the written test for the driver's license. Florida, Michigan and California are mentioned as having adapted their testing procedures for learning handicapped license applicants. The major effort concerning curriculum for driver education for learning handicapped students has been completed at the University of Maryland's Safety Education Center. This center has prepared separate curricula for the various populations within the broad special education category.

Wirths stresses the need for a great deal of further research, particularly in the area of determining which learning handicapped students should and should not drive. A second area of concern is the preparation of material for the teaching of motorcycle and moped safety in addition to the material relative to the automobile. A third is the preparation of instructional material for the non-reader or low-level reader. In addition, she suggests a need for programs which will involve the parent as well as the learning handicapped student.

In 1979, McInenly completed a doctoral study on "The Effectiveness of Using Multimedia to Instruct Intellectually Exceptional Students in the Classroom Phase of Driver Education." The purpose of the study was to determine if intellectually exceptional (IE) students who were taught the classroom portion of driver education by means of a multimedia instructional program were comparable in driving knowledge with IE students who were taught by means of a regular instructional program. In addition, McInenly wished to determine whether a relationship existed between the reading ability of students assigned to the various instructional modes and their post-performance scores.

McInenly's sample consisted of ninety students from one high school

in Ontario, Canada. The sample was divided into three groups; a twenty-eight member control group and two thirty-one member instructional groups. One instructional group received the regular driver education instructional program. The other instructional group received the multi-media instructional program developed by the Aetna Fire and Casualty Insurance Co., USA. The control group received no driver education instruction during the time of the study. The testing, both pre and post, was done both visually and orally. Both tests consisted of sixty true/false items.

McInenly's conclusions show that there was no significant difference between the post-test scores of the two instructional groups. The only significant differences were between both instructional groups and the control group. He found no significant correlation between the reading ability and post-test performance scores for students assigned to the regular instructional program.

Other material relative to the teaching of driver education in the regular program was also reviewed. A study by Fields at Michigan State University in 1981 indicated that the use of "The Shell Answer Book" and accompanying Learning Activity Packets, prepared by Fields, resulted in significantly higher scores on a post-test for the experimental group than for the control group. Although this study was not related to special education students, it may have applicability to the development of curriculum for those students. The abstract of this study gave no information as to sample size, population the sample was drawn from, or who presented the instruction, information necessary to more accurately evaluate its significance relative to this study.

In a telephone interview with Mr. Bob Terry, California State Consultant for Safety Education, he stated that currently there is no

program in California which addresses the problems of driver education in the Special Education classroom.

Each of these studies or articles points out the need for development of curricular materials to be used for special education students in driver education. Wirths explicitly stated certain areas which need further research and program development. Fields' study points a possible direction that curriculum creation might follow. McInenly's study had certain shortcomings which may limit its applicability to the area of concern here. A much larger sample group from a variety of high schools would make the study more reliable. In addition, greater indepth pre- and post-testing might better establish the level of internalized learning of the material presented. Conclusions based on the results gained from two sixty item true/false tests may also be suspect.

Certainly, the varied instructional program prepared by Aetna may enhance the learning of this material for many students. Further testing would need to be done in order to prove its effectiveness with learning handicapped students.

In summary, little information is available on driver education instruction for the learning handicapped student. That research and curriculum preparation which has been done is limited in scope and seems to create as many questions as it answers.

## Procedures

The purpose of this study was to lay the foundation for the creation of a Driver Education curriculum for Special Education students. In order to establish the need for this curriculum, the literature in the field from the last seven years was reviewed. In addition, a questionnaire (see Appendix A) was prepared and distributed to one hundred eighty-seven secondary special education teachers in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. In addition to the information gained from this questionnaire, information was requested from the Department of Motor Vehicles as well as from the State Department of Instruction, Department of Traffic Safety.

Of the sixty-seven surveys returned (see Appendix B) thirty-three related to special education driver education. The responses provided specific information relative to the teaching of driver education to special education students in the two counties. The texts being used are listed (see Appendix B) and have been reviewed by the author prior to the creation of the curriculum project. After analyzing the data and more specifically the comments (see Appendix C), the reviewer determined that the area of greatest need was material relative to the vocabulary used in the materials prepared by the Department of Motor Vehicles. That same vocabulary is used on the tests which all students must pass in order to obtain a driver's license.

Once all of the texts had been reviewed the project was organized. The project is a workbook designed to teach students the vocabulary of the DMV handbook. The workbook presents small segments of the actual DMV handbook and then drills the students on the vocabulary and concepts in that section. The workbook also includes two sample driver license tests accompanied by the answer keys. A final section is a glossary. (see Appendix D for sample)



### Limitations

There were certain limitations to the study and the curriculum which resulted. First, because only teachers in San Bernardino and Riverside counties were questioned, the curriculum may only be appropriate for use in those immediate areas. Research after the creative process is necessary to see if, in fact, the curriculum does help students in passing not only the Driver Education class, but also the DMV test. If the material is successful in this local area, more research is needed to see if there is a larger population in the state or perhaps, nation, which could benefit from these materials. Also, because the materials developed are so closely related to the California DMV Handbook, they may not be useful to potential drivers in other states.

Despite the limitations mentioned, there may be additional applications for the material developed. It is possible that the materials may be helpful in adult education driver education programs or those at the junior college level. They may also benefit poor readers at all levels. Dyslexic students may also find that the exercises are helpful to them. Because of the absence of pictures, the materials are not limited to any one group or age within the population which would be taking a driver education class.

## Summary

This curriculum project grew out of a felt need by the author. That same need was expressed by other teachers of special students whenever the topic came up at a conference or inservice presentation. The area of driver education seems to be one of concern for many special educators. The author felt from the beginning that the vocabulary was a major problem for many students. The survey comments varified that this was true in many schools for a great variety of students. Hopefully this project will help to meet the needs of those special students who want a driver's license and who are capable of handling an automobile on the highways of the state. In addition, perhaps this workbook will make the job of the teacher easier.

The Vocabulary of the DMV Handbook

a workbook

Geraldine S. Slaght  
1982

To the teacher:

This workbook is primarily designed to assist the student with the vocabulary used in the DMV handbook. Although it will highlight many of the legal concepts and rules of safe driving, it is not designed as the primary text for a course in driver education. In addition, the workbook includes sample test questions and one complete sample test written in the format used by the DMV. It is hoped these will help the student prepare for the DMV written examination on rules of the road, driving safety and road signs.

The workbook is designed for individual or group instruction. Because of the level of difficulty of the DMV handbook, each section is meant to be read aloud by the teacher or aide prior to the students beginning work on that section.

A brief dictionary is included at the end of the workbook as many of the words and phrases used in the DMV handbook are not found in dictionaries used by many learning handicapped students.

## READING SELECTION

Driving a motor vehicle on public roadways in California is a privilege—not a right. Evidence that you have been given this privilege is your California driver's license. You may apply for a license at any office of the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV).

You may be given a license after you have properly answered questions about the law and safety rules, and shown that your physical and mental condition is satisfactory. Your thumb or finger print will be taken. If you have a medical problem or a disability, the Department may require you to present a statement from your doctor regarding your condition. For your first license you must successfully drive a vehicle while an examiner grades you.

### Study Guide

1. After hearing the selection, read it to yourself.
2. Read the "Words to Learn" out loud. Any word that you are not sure how to pronounce, ask the teacher.
3. Write each word three times. Check your spelling.
4. Find each word on the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word. Use the dictionary at the back of the workbook or use the word cards.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.
7. Fill in the blanks in the sample reading selection.

## Words to Learn

1. vehicle
2. public
3. roadways
4. privilege
5. evidence
6. Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
7. license
8. examiner
9. disability
10. statement

## Sentence Practice

1. Cars drive on the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A road which is for all people to use is a \_\_\_\_\_ road.
3. A letter from your doctor is called a doctor's \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The card which shows you are allowed to drive is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The person who gives you the driving test is the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Another word for car or truck is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. When you are allowed to do something special, you have been given a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The department which gives the driving tests is called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. This department is abbreviated \_\_\_\_\_.
10. When you show proof of your age, you have given \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Another word for handicap is \_\_\_\_\_.



Sample Reading selection

Driving a motor \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in California is a \_\_\_\_\_ --not  
a right. \_\_\_\_\_ that you have been given this \_\_\_\_\_  
is your California driver's \_\_\_\_\_. You may apply for a \_\_\_\_\_  
at any office of the \_\_\_\_\_  
(\_\_\_\_\_).

You may be given a \_\_\_\_\_ after you have properly answered  
questions about the law and safety rules and shown that your physical and  
mental condition is satisfactory. Your thumb or finger print will be taken.  
If you have a medical problem or a \_\_\_\_\_, the Department may require  
you to present a \_\_\_\_\_ from your doctor regarding your  
condition. For your first \_\_\_\_\_ you must successfully drive  
a \_\_\_\_\_ while an \_\_\_\_\_ grades you.

## READING SELECTION

### WHO MUST HAVE A LICENSE

#### *California Residents*

If you are a California resident and drive a motor vehicle on a public highway, you must have a California driver's license.

Residents who may not need a California driver's license are:

1. Members of the Armed Forces or civilian employees of the United States Government—but only while operating vehicles owned or controlled by the United States, on federal government business.
2. Persons operating farming vehicles which are not normally used on public highways.
3. Persons driving legally identified off-highway vehicles or snowmobiles while crossing a highway (other than a freeway) at right angles.

### Study Guide

1. Read the selection to yourself.
2. Read the "Words to Learn" out loud. Any word that you are not sure of, ask the teacher.
3. Write each word three times. Check your spelling.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word. Use the dictionary at the back of the workbook or use the word cards.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.
7. Fill in the blanks in the sample reading selection.

### Words to Learn

1. resident
2. highway
3. members
4. Armed Forces
5. civilian
6. employees
7. operating
8. identified
9. off-highway
10. snowmobiles

### Sentence Practice

1. When you mark anything so everyone can tell it is yours, you have \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. People who are in the military, the Army or Navy, are in the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Another word for roadway is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. People who belong to a group are called \_\_\_\_\_ of that group.
5. Anyone not in the military is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A person living in the state is called a \_\_\_\_\_ of that state.
7. Small vehicles which run on top of snow are called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Vehicles which are O.K. in the dirt but not on the highway are called \_\_\_\_\_ vehicles.
9. When you are driving a car you are \_\_\_\_\_ it.
10. People who work for a company are called \_\_\_\_\_.

Sample Reading Selection

WHO MUST HAVE A LICENSE

California \_\_\_\_\_

If you are a California \_\_\_\_\_ and drive a motor vehicle on a public \_\_\_\_\_, you must have a California driver's license.

\_\_\_\_\_ who may not need a California driver's license are:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_  
or \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States Government--but only while \_\_\_\_\_ vehicles owned or controlled by the United States on federal government business.

2. Persons \_\_\_\_\_ farming vehicles which are not normally used on public \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Persons driving legally \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ vehicles or \_\_\_\_\_  
while crossing a \_\_\_\_\_ (other than a freeway)  
at right angles.

## READING SELECTION

### **Persons Visiting California**

If you are a visitor in California over 18 years old and have a valid driver's license from your home state or country (your place of permanent residence), you may drive in this state without getting a California driver's license as long as your home state license remains valid.

When you make your home here you must get a California driver's license within 10 days. Get one immediately if you become a resident and are employed to drive for pay.

### **Visitors Who Are Minors**

If you are a visitor in California, between 16 and 18 years old, you may drive here with your home state license for only 10 days after you arrive in California. After the ten days you must have a **Nonresident Minor's Certificate** or a California license. You may not be employed to drive until you are 18 and have a California license.

A **Nonresident Minor's Certificate** lets you drive in California with a valid home state license. This is issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles to a minor who has given *proof of ability to respond in damages* in case of an accident. This proof is usually given by means of an automobile liability insurance certificate from an insurance company authorized to do business in California.

### Study Guide

1. Read the selection to your self.
2. Read the Words to Learn out loud. Any word that you are not sure of, ask the teacher.
3. Write each word three times. Check your spelling.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline it or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word. Use the dictionary at the back of the work book or use the word cards.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.
7. Fill in the blanks in the sample reading selection.
8. Reread the original reading selection.

### Words to Learn

1. visitor
2. valid
3. permanent
4. non-resident
5. minor
6. certificate
7. proof
8. respond
9. damages
10. accident
11. liability
12. insurance
13. authorized

### Sentence Practice

1. When you answer a question, you \_\_\_\_\_ to it.
2. A person visiting in the state but who doesn't live here is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A person who is not yet 18 is a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Where you live all the time is your \_\_\_\_\_ residence.
5. A license that is good for a length of time is a \_\_\_\_\_ license.
6. Someone who is here for only a short time is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. When two cars crash it is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are what it costs to get a car fixed after a crash.
9. When someone tells you that you may do something, you are \_\_\_\_\_ to do it.



10. A paper that says you may do something is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Paying a small amount monthly to a company so they will pay to fix your car after an accident is called having \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Showing a paper that tells when you were born is called giving \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The amount of money you might have to pay if you cause an accident is your \_\_\_\_\_.

## Sample Reading Selection

### Persons Visiting California

If you are a \_\_\_\_\_ in California over 18 years old and have a \_\_\_\_\_ driver's license from your home state or country (your Place of \_\_\_\_\_) you may drive in this state without getting a California driver's license as long as your home state license remains \_\_\_\_\_.

When you make your home here you must get a California driver's license within 10 days. Get one immediately if you become a \_\_\_\_\_ and are employed to drive for pay.

\_\_\_\_\_ who are \_\_\_\_\_

If you are a \_\_\_\_\_ in California, between 16 and 18 years old, you may drive here with your home state license for only 10 days after you arrive in California. After the ten days you must have a \_\_\_\_\_ or a California license. You may not be employed to drive until you are 18 and have a California license.

A \_\_\_\_\_ lets you drive in California with a \_\_\_\_\_ home state license. This is issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles to a \_\_\_\_\_ who has given \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ in case of an \_\_\_\_\_. This \_\_\_\_\_ is usually given by means of an automobile \_\_\_\_\_ certificate from an \_\_\_\_\_ company \_\_\_\_\_ to do business in California.

# MILITARY PERSONNEL

## California Service Persons Away from Home

If you are out of state on active military service in the United States Armed Forces, your California driver's license will continue to be valid beyond its normal expiration date as long as you are absent from the state and for 30 days after your honorable discharge. You may ask the Department of Motor Vehicles for a card quoting the California law which extends your license. Ask the authorities in the state or country where you are on duty if they will honor your extended license. Of course your license is not valid if it has been suspended, annulled or revoked.

Your extended license is good for only 30 days after you return to California for any reason. If honorably discharged, carry both your driver's license and discharge papers during these 30 days.

## Non-Resident Service Person Stationed Here

If you are 18 years of age or older, see the rules for "California Residents" and "Persons Visiting California" on the previous page.

If you are visiting California and are between 16 and 18 years old, you may drive with your home state license for 60 days after entering this state before applying for a California driver's license. You may extend your driving privilege in California with the valid home state driver's license by getting a Non-resident Minor's Certificate (see page 4).

## Study Guide

1. Read the selection to your self.
2. Read the "Words to Learn" out loud.
3. Write each word three times. Check your spelling.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word. Use the dictionary at the back of the workbook or use the word cards.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.

## Words to Learn

1. personnel
2. Active military service
3. expiration
4. honorable
5. discharge
6. quoting
7. extends (ed)
8. authorities
9. suspended
10. canceled
11. revoked
12. applying

## Sentences

1. People in charge are called the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When your license is taken away for a short time it is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If you say the exact words someone else said you are \_\_\_\_\_ him.
4. The date when your license runs out is the \_\_\_\_\_ date.
5. Another name for employees is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When a person is in the navy or Army he is on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
7. When a person is released from the military he is given an \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ as long as he has not been in serious trouble.
8. When you go for a job you are \_\_\_\_\_ for it.
9. If something is allowed to go longer than it is supposed to, it has been  
\_\_\_\_\_.

10. When a license is taken away permanently it is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. When your license is no good because your application was wrong it is \_\_\_\_\_.

# ASSES OF LICENSES

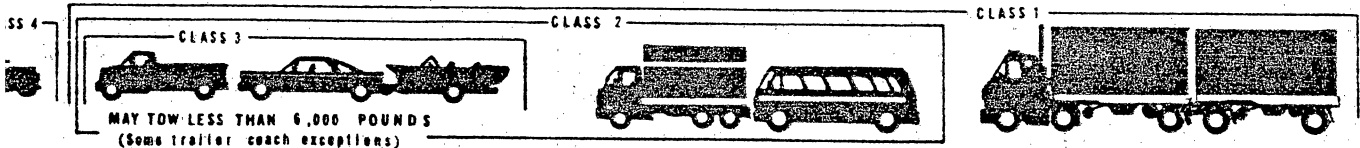
are four classes of drivers' licenses. (V.C. Sec. 12804)

A special certificate is also needed to drive (a) vehicles that carry farm s, (b) school buses, (c) ambulances, (d) special construction ent. (See *Truck Driver's Supplement*.)

**ss 4**—Lets you drive a two-wheel motorcycle, a two-l motor-driven cycle or a motorized bicycle. (See page r motorized bicycles. See also the Motorcycle Rider's lement to this handbook.)

**Class 3**—Lets you drive any two-axle vehicle, (except a two-wheel motorcycle or motor-driven cycle, a bus\*, or a "farm labor vehicle"). You may also drive any three-axle vehicle weighing less than 6,000 pounds fully loaded, and any three-axle housecar. With such a housecar or permitted vehicle you may tow one other vehicle weighing less than 6,000 pounds fully loaded. With a two-axle vehicle weighing

\*A vehicle designed and used for carrying more than 10 persons, including the driver, is a bus, but a vehicle designed to carry not more than 12 persons isn't considered a bus while carrying only members of the owner's household or used for non-profit carpooling of adults to and from work.



at least 4,000 pounds you may tow a trailer coach weighing not more than 9,000 pounds fully loaded; or a trailer or semitrailer weighing not more than 9,000 pounds, designed and used only for hauling livestock, when such hauling is not for compensation. A motorcycle with sidecar is driven with a Class 3 license.

**Class 2**—Lets you drive any bus or single vehicle with three or more axles, and all class 3 vehicles. Towing: same as class 3.

**Class 1**— Lets you drive and tow any type of Class 2 or 3 vehicle or legal combination.

You may drive a motorized bicycle with any class of license.

## Study Guide

1. Read the selection to your self.
2. Read the "Words to Learn" out loud.
3. Write each word three times.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word. Use the dictionary at the back of the work-book or use the word cards.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.
7. Answer the questions. You may look back to the reading selection.



### Words to Learn

1. ambulance
2. equipment
3. motorcycle
4. two-axle
5. housecar
6. tow
7. trailer coach
8. semitrailer
9. livestock
10. compensation
11. side car

### Sentences

1. A two wheeled motor vehicle is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Today a \_\_\_\_\_ is usually called a motor home.
3. Another word for pull is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Big trucks often tow a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Farm animals are often called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A vehicle used to carry hurt or sick people is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The extra part of a motorcycle which has a wheel and carries a person is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Ordinary cars and pickup trucks are \_\_\_\_\_ vehicles.
9. When you are paid for a job that money is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. What we call a trailer used to be called a \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Extra tools or parts for a job are called the \_\_\_\_\_ for that job.

Answer the following questions.

1. What kinds of vehicles can you drive with a Class 1 license?
2. What can you drive with a Class 2 license?
3. What can you drive with a Class 3 license?
4. What can you drive with a Class 4 license?
5. If you have a Class 1 license can you drive any vehicle?
6. If you have a Class 2 license can you drive Class 3 vehicles.
7. If you have a Class 1 license can you drive a motorcycle?

## HOW OLD YOU MUST BE

**Adults:** If you are over 18 years old and meet the requirements and pass the tests, you may be issued a California driver's license. There is no upper age limit.

**Minors:** You are legally a minor if you are under 18 years old. If you are a minor, your parents or guardian must sign your application for a license or any change of class.

Any person who signs for a minor's driver's license accepts liability up to \$35,000 for any one accident.\* In addition, the minor may be liable for civil damages. If the collision involved a law violation, the minor may be fined.

---

\*Such assumption of liability may be voided by notifying DMV and having the license cancelled. This liability automatically ceases when the minor reaches age 18.

If you are between 16 and 18 years old you may obtain a license after you (1) finish an approved driver education course (in the classroom); (2) finish a driver training course given by a secondary school (high school) or take at least six hours of behind-the-wheel training given by a licensed driving school; (3) pass a test on the rules of the road; (4) pass an eye test; and (5) pass a driving test.

### *Permitting Unlicensed Person to Drive*

You must not let your child, ward, or employee, under the age of 18 years, drive on a highway unless the minor has a license or permit. The law also says that you must not employ, permit, or authorize any person to drive a vehicle on a public street or highway unless the person is licensed to drive that class of vehicle.

### *Minors Employed as Drivers*

Persons under 18 may not be employed to drive a motor vehicle. They may not drive a school bus containing pupils.

## Study Guide

1. Read the selection to your self.
2. Read the "Words to Learn" out loud.
3. Write each word three times.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.

## Words to Learn

1. adult
2. issued
3. guardian
4. application
5. collision
6. violation
7. fine
8. secondary school
9. unlicensed

## Sentences

1. Anyone over the age of 18 is an \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you don't have a license and you drive you are called an \_\_\_\_\_ driver.
3. Hitting something with a car is called having a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When you break a law you are in \_\_\_\_\_ of that law.
5. If a judge charges you money for breaking the law, you must pay the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Another term for high school is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Your \_\_\_\_\_ is the adult responsible for you.
8. When you pass both of the DMV tests you are \_\_\_\_\_ a license.
9. The form you fill out to ask for a driver's license is an \_\_\_\_\_ form.

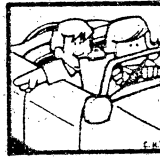
## LEARNING TO DRIVE

Driver education (in a classroom) and driver training (behind the wheel) can both be given in a public or private high school, or by a state licensed driving school.

A high school may issue a student license to a person over 15 years old who has the written consent of parents or guardian. A student license lets you drive only during school-supervised instruction.

### DRIVING SCHOOLS

Because the driver training you receive will mark your driving habits for the rest of your life, when learning to drive you should seek qualified instruction either in the public high schools or in state licensed professional driving schools.



Professional schools and instructors in California are licensed by the Department of Motor Vehicles after meeting rigid qualifying standards. Schools must carry liability insurance, be bonded, and maintain complete records for DMV inspection. Cars are subject to inspection every six months. Instructors must pass a qualifying examination, both written and driving, every four years, or show proof of continuing education in the traffic safety field. If you use the services of a professional driving school, ask to see the instructor's identification card.

### Study Guide

1. Read the selection to yourself.
2. Read the "Words to Learn".
3. Write each word three times.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.

## Words to Learn

1. Driver Education
2. Driver Training
3. private high school
4. student license
5. written consent
6. school-supervised instruction
7. seek
8. qualified
9. professional
10. rigid

## Sentences

1. Your parents have to sign a paper giving \_\_\_\_\_ before the school may let you drive.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ means that all of your driving will be with a teacher from the high school.
3. A high school run by a church or other special group is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the class room course to learn about the rules of driving.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the class where you actually drive in a car.
6. A license which lets you drive only with a school driving teacher is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Look is another word for \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Something that is \_\_\_\_\_ is very firm, hard or straight.
9. Someone who is specially trained and certified to teach driving is a \_\_\_\_\_ driving instructor.



## THE INSTRUCTION PERMIT

If you want to use public roads while learning to drive, you must get an instruction permit. If you are a minor, you may be given a permit if you are 15 years old and have completed driver education or are taking courses in driver education and driver training at the same time.

To use the permit before you are 17½ years old, you must be taking or have successfully completed driver training with a qualified driving instructor or driver training teacher. After beginning driver training, or after becoming 17½ years old, you may use the permit to practice under adult supervision outside of school.

The adult must be 18 years or older, with a good California license and must be with you in the vehicle, close enough to take control of it at any time. An instruction permit doesn't permit you to drive alone—not even to a DMV office to take the examination.

To get a permit, you fill out the regular application form for a driver's license and pay the required fee at a DMV office.

There you will be asked for:

1. Your birth certificate. If you can't obtain a copy of your birth certificate, certain other documents that prove your birth date may be acceptable.
2. Your driver education and training documents (to get a permit if under 17½—to get a license if under 18).
3. A \$10 application fee. This entitles you to three examinations within 12 months. The fee must be paid when you apply for an original license, a renewal license, or an instruction permit. It will not be returned.

Your fee covers both an instruction permit and a driver's license, if you qualify within 12 months.

You will be given an eye test, written traffic law test and a road sign test. A thumb or finger print will be taken.

The permit is good for 12 months. When you are ready to take your driving test, go to the DMV office where your application is, accompanied by a driver who meets the stated conditions. You must be at least 16 years old. If under 18, you must show proof of driver training if not shown before. When you pass all the tests you will be eligible for a license.

Can you use a California instruction permit to drive outside California? That depends on the state or country to which you go. Before you go, contact the driver licensing offices of the places you plan to visit.



## The Instruction Permit

### Study Guide

1. Read the selection to yourself.
2. Read the "Words to Learn" out loud.
3. Write each word three times.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.

## Words to Learn

1. instruction permit
2. practice
3. supervision
4. examination
5. required fee
6. birth certificate
7. document
8. renewal

## Sentences

1. A legal paper which proves where and when you were born is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Money you have to pay to apply for a license or permit is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Another word for a test is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. To do something over and over so you get better at doing it is to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you are taking Driver Education and Driver Training, you can get an \_\_\_\_\_ so you can drive with your parents or other licensed adults.
6. Any legal paper is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. To drive with a teacher is to be under his \_\_\_\_\_.
8. When your license runs out, you will get a \_\_\_\_\_ notice in the mail.

## Reading Selection

**Your examination for a driver's license includes the following:**

—An eye test. If you need glasses to pass this test, you should wear them. Your license may be marked to show that you must wear glasses while driving.

—A test of traffic laws and driving safety rules (written or oral), to find out if you know how to handle your vehicle and yourself. The tests are available in some non-English languages.

—A road sign test, including bikeway signs, road markings and traffic control devices.

Note: You must show that you can read and understand simple English such as is used in highway traffic and directional signs.

—A driving test.

If you want a Class 1, 2 or 4 license or any special certificate, you must take more tests. (See *Truck Driver's Supplement* for Class 1 and 2 requirements.)

Bring your old license with you.

## Study Guide

1. Read the selection to yourself.
2. Read the "Words to LEarn" out loud.
3. Write each word three times.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word. Use the dictionary at the back of the workbook or use the word cards.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.

## Words to Learn

1. glasses
2. oral
3. available
4. bikeway
5. traffic control devices
6. eye test

## Sentences

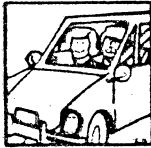
1. Tests are \_\_\_\_\_ in Spanish as well as in English.
2. At the DMV you will be given an \_\_\_\_\_ so the examiner will know if you can see clearly.
3. If you have bad eyes you may need to wear \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A part of the highway that is marked for bicycles only is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Another name for traffic signals is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. An \_\_\_\_\_ test means that someone reads the test out loud for you.

## THE DRIVING TEST

You must bring the vehicle to be used. It must be in safe operating condition.

*No child, other person or animal may be in the vehicle with you and the examiner during the driving test.*

The test is given to show that you know how to drive safely. The examiner will give you directions. You will not be tricked nor be asked to do anything against the law.



The examiner may ask you to (a) back up in a straight line; and (b) turn the vehicle around on a narrow two-way street.

You will be asked to show that you know your arm signals, but may use the vehicle's turn signals during the test.

While you drive in ordinary traffic, the examiner will score you on the following:

How you start your vehicle. When leaving the curb do you look for passing vehicles? Do you give a good signal and wait until it is safe to enter traffic?

How you keep control of your vehicle. Do you use the gas pedal, brake, steering wheel and other controls correctly?

How you drive on the street or highway. Do you use the proper lane? Do you change lanes carefully and with the proper signal and follow other vehicles at a safe distance? **When driving away from the curb or changing lanes, do you turn your head to look back rather than rely entirely on your side or rear view mirrors?**

How you drive through blind or crowded intersections. Do you pay attention to signs and signals, the right-of-way, pedestrians and other vehicles?

How you steer your vehicle. Do you turn **from** the proper lane, and **into** the proper lane, giving a good signal the proper distance before turning? Do you turn too wide or too sharp?

How you stop. Do you give a good signal, stop smoothly and at the proper place? Can you stop quickly and safely in an emergency?

How you back the vehicle. Do you back in a straight line? Do you keep the vehicle fully under control?

How you control your speed. Do you give attention to the number and speed of nearby vehicles, to people crossing the street, condition of the pavement, the weather, amount of light, and the distance you can see at the time the examination is being given?

How you judge distance. Do you keep a safe distance when following and passing vehicles and when passing people walking or cycling on the highway?

How you respect the rights of others.

Whether you pay full attention to the job of driving.

At the end of the test the examiner will give you your score sheet, which you are welcome to discuss.

## The Driving Test

### Study Guide

1. Read the selection to yourself.
2. Read the "Words to Learn" out loud.
3. Write each word three times.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.
7. Answer the questions about the driving test.

## Words to Learn

1. safe operating conditions
2. ordinary traffic
3. curb
4. signal
5. rear view mirror
6. right-of-way
7. pedestrian
8. emergency
9. pavement
10. cycling
11. score sheet

## Sentences

1. Another word for the street is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When you ride a bike you are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The edge of the street and the edge of the sidewalk is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The mirror you look into to see what is behind you is called a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Before a car can be driven on the highway it must be in \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
6. A sudden event which may cause injury or death is an \_\_\_\_\_.
7. People who walk are called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The paper the examiner keeps track of your driving on is called a  
\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Cars on the road on their everyday business are called \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Before you turn or change lanes you must give the proper \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ means knowing which cars should  
go first.

## Questions

1. Why must you take a driving test?
2. List 3 things the examiner may ask you to do?
3. Why does the examiner give you your score sheet?



### TEMPORARY LICENSE

After you have passed all the tests, an examiner will take your picture. You will be given a temporary license, good for 60 days.

Regular drivers' licenses are mailed from the Sacramento headquarters of the Department of Motor Vehicles. You will receive yours within a few weeks unless your record shows a reason why it shouldn't be issued. If you have not heard from Sacramento within 60 days you should go to your nearest DMV office and tell them.

Your first driver's license will be good for a period of not over four years. It will expire on the fourth birthday after the day you applied for it.

### LICENSE MAY BE REFUSED

Some reasons for refusing a license are: A history of alcoholism or drug addiction; Unlawful use of a license; Concealment of material facts or making of false statements in the application; Lack of understanding of traffic laws or signs; Inability to read simple English; Lack of driving skill; A health problem that makes it unsafe for a person to drive, etc.

### RESTRICTED LICENSE

The Department may place restrictions on your license. If you cannot pass the eye test without glasses, you will have to wear glasses while driving, and this will be stated on your license. If you cannot see well enough at night you may be restricted to driving during daylight. Many other restrictions are possible.

The Department may suspend or revoke your license if you violate a restriction.

**NO CALIFORNIA DRIVER'S LICENSE** can be given to you until you surrender to the California Department of Motor Vehicles any valid license issued to you by any other state or country. A license issued to you by a foreign country will be returned to you stamped "Not valid in California".

### Study Guide

1. Read the selection to yourself.
2. Read the "Words to Learn" out loud.
3. Write each word three times.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection.
5. Write the meaning of each word.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.

## Words to Learn

1. temporary
2. headquarters
3. issued
4. expire
5. refuse
6. alcoholism
7. addiction
8. unlawful
9. false statements
10. restriction
11. violate
12. surrender
13. foreign

## Sentences

1. If you break a law you \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. When you say you won't do something, you \_\_\_\_\_ to do.
3. If you write something on your driver's license application that isn't true, you have made a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When you can't do without a drug or liquor, you are \_\_\_\_\_ to it.
5. The name of the disease which people who drink too much have is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When your license runs out it has \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The main office of a company or department is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. IF something is not permanent it is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. When your license is given to you, it is \_\_\_\_\_ to you.
10. If you are not supposed to do something it may be \_\_\_\_\_.
11. If the DMV wants your license back you must \_\_\_\_\_ it.
12. Anything made outside of the USA is \_\_\_\_\_.

13. Wearing glasses is listed as a \_\_\_\_\_ on  
your license.

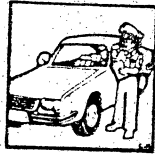
## CARRYING AND SHOWING YOUR LICENSE

You must have your driver's license with you whenever you drive. You must show it to any police officer who asks to see it. You must also show it to the other driver(s) if you have an accident.

Do not laminate your license. It is already plastic coated.

### UNLAWFUL USE OF LICENSE

It is against the law for any person:



1. To have or display any canceled, revoked, suspended, fictitious, fraudulently obtained, or altered driver's license.

2. To lend a driver's license to any other person or permit another person to use it.

3. To display or represent as your own any driver's license that is not yours.

4. To refuse or fail to surrender to the Department any driver's license which has been suspended,

revoked or canceled, when the Department asks for it.

5. To permit your driver's license to be used unlawfully.

6. To do anything against the laws regulating drivers' licenses or fail to do anything required by the law.

7. To photograph, photostat, duplicate or in any way reproduce any driver's license so that it could be mistaken for a real license.

### DRIVING WITH SUSPENDED, REVOKED LICENSE

It is against the law to drive with a suspended or revoked license. If you do, you can be fined and/or imprisoned. When the Department of Motor Vehicles notifies you that your license has been suspended or revoked, the court will presume that you know about it.

### Study Guide

1. Read the selection to you self.
2. Read the "Words to Learn" out loud.
3. Write each word three times.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your worksheet.

Words to Learn

1. laminate
2. fictitious
3. fraudulently obtained
4. altered
5. lend
6. represent
7. fail to surrender
8. photostat
9. duplicate
10. reproduce
11. presume

Match the Words to Learn with their meanings below.

- \_\_\_ to change something
- \_\_\_ copy on a copy machine so it looks like an original
- \_\_\_ to show something
- \_\_\_ using a name not your own
- \_\_\_ to let someone else you
- \_\_\_ another way of copying a license
- \_\_\_ to cover with or seal in plastic
- \_\_\_ to think someone has something but not to know for sure
- \_\_\_ to refuse to give your license up when told to
- \_\_\_ to make another license like yours
- \_\_\_ to get something by not telling the truth

# RENEWING YOUR LICENSE

If your driver's license expires on your birthday in the month shown in the upper left corner. It is unlawful for you to drive after the expiration date.

The Department will send you a renewal notice two months before your driver's license expires (DMV have your latest address?). **The notice is your renewal application form. Bring it with you.** If you don't receive a notice, you must apply for renewal in person.

Any time you apply for renewal of your driver's license, the Department looks at your record. If your

**Licenses of some good drivers (up to age 70) may be extended without examination.**

license has been suspended or revoked because of traffic tickets or accidents, you may not get a license. See page 13 about treatment of negligent operators.

If you have not appeared in court in response to a traffic citation, or if you have not paid a traffic fine, the Department will hold your license until you have settled your obligations as you promised when you signed your ticket, and the court has notified DMV's headquarters.

-11-

When applying for renewal you will need to (a) present your renewal notice or fill out an information form; (b) pay the required application fee; (c) pass the eye test; (d) pass the traffic law test; (e) give a thumb or finger print; and (f) have your picture taken.

If you are renewing a class 1 or 2 license, see *Truck Driver's Supplement* for additional requirements.

A road test may be required as a part of any driver's license examination. Road tests are not required simply because of age.

Drivers with physical or medical problems may have to be re-examined periodically by a physician or be retested by a driver's license examiner.

## ONE YEAR EXTENSION

If you are away from California and cannot apply in person (although you have a legal residence here) ask for a one year extension of your license. You must apply on or before the day it expires. A "limited term" license cannot be extended. Write to the address shown below.

## LOST OR DAMAGED LICENSE

If your driver's license is lost or damaged, you must get a duplicate. You must apply in person. The fee is \$10.00. If you are a minor, you must have parents' or guardian's written permission. A new picture will be taken. Once a duplicate license has been issued, the original license becomes invalid and must be destroyed if you find it later.

### Study Guide

1. Read the selection to yourself.
2. Read the "words to Learn" out loud.
3. Write each word three times.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.

### Words to Learn

1. renew
2. expire
3. expiration date
4. renewal application form
5. obligation
6. road test
7. periodically
8. physician
9. extension

### Sentences

1. I will \_\_\_\_\_ my license as it \_\_\_\_\_ next month.
2. I got an \_\_\_\_\_ on my license so I can drive two more years before I have to renew it.
3. Did you know that the \_\_\_\_\_ of your license is your birthday.
4. When the DMV says it will give you a road test from time to time, the word they use to mean from time to time is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the same as a doctor.
6. When the DMV examiner asks you to drive, he is going to give you a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. About two months before your birthday the DMV will send you a \_\_\_\_\_ to fill out for your new license.

## CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS

If you change your ADDRESS you must report the new address to the Department of Motor Vehicles within 10 days. You may go to a Department office and fill out a change of address form. If you can't do this, telephone, or send a written notice, giving your name, the number on your license, your old address and your new address. Include apartment number or mobilehome space number, if any. Mail your report to the address shown below.

Write your new address in ink on the back of your driver's license. Sign and date it. At a DMV office this will be done for you.

When you move you must also change your vehicle registration records.

Ask at any Department office for an address change form. Up to three persons with the same last names and/or three vehicles can be listed on it.

## CHANGING YOUR NAME

If you change your NAME by marriage or for other reasons, you will need a new driver's license. Take your old license to a DMV office in person.

Turn it in and ask for a new one. A new picture will be taken. No fee will be charged, and no additional examination will be given. Ask for vehicle registration name change documents if you have a vehicle registered in your name.

### Study Guide

1. Read the selection to yourself.
2. Read the "Words to Learn" out loud.
3. Write each word three times.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.



## Words to Learn

1. address
2. change of address form
3. mobilhome space number
4. vehicle registration
5. fee

## Sentences

1. The form you use to tell the DMV you have moved is called a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ form.
2. The money you pay for your license is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The house number, street, and city where you live is your \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In a trailer park, each space has a number as part of the address. This is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The papers you fill out to show you own a car, truck, boat or motorcycle are called the \_\_\_\_\_.

# NEGLIGENT DRIVING AND LOSS OF LICENSE

Your license can be taken away if you break the law or become an unsafe driver.

When you are stopped by a law officer and cited for a traffic violation, you sign a promise to appear in traffic court. If you may plead guilty or not guilty. Or you may forfeit your bail. Paying bail counts as a guilty plea.

If you ignore the traffic ticket and don't keep your promise to appear in court, the failure to appear (FTA) goes on your driving record. More than one FTA will cause the Department to suspend your license. Ending the suspension will cost you a reinstatement fee.

When a traffic conviction shows that a person drove a motor vehicle unsafely on a highway, it counts as *one point*. An accident is normally counted as *one point*.

Each time you are convicted of a moving traffic law violation, the court notifies the Department of Motor Vehicles. A record of this conviction is placed in your driver's license file. Each conviction counts at least one point against your license. An accident is normally counted as *one point*.

Points are charged against you if you are convicted of: 1. Reckless driving. 2. Driving under the influence of liquor or any drug. 3. Hitting an unattended vehicle without notifying the owner. 4. Causing property damage by hit-and-run.

Written court findings of traffic law violations are also sent to the Department.

The Department keeps a public record of all your traffic convictions and accidents for 37 months, and of more serious convictions for up to seven years.

You may be considered a NEGLIGENT OPERATOR of a motor vehicle when your driving record shows the following "point count":

*If you drive less than 25,000 miles a year*  
4 points in 12 months;  
6 points in 24 months;  
8 points in 36 months.

*If you drive 25,000 or more miles a year*  
6 points in 12 months;  
8 points in 24 months;  
10 points in 36 months.

## Suspension of License by DMV

If you get too many negligent driver points you may be called to a hearing by the Department to discuss your record. If you don't come to the hearing, the Department may suspend or revoke your license.

At the hearing a Driver Improvement Analyst will talk with you. You will need to show why your license should not be suspended or revoked. If you are unable to do so, you may have your license taken away for a limited time (suspension); or it may be taken away for at least one year, (revocation) after which you must apply for a new one. You may be permitted to continue driving on condition that you have no more violations (probation).

## Suspension of License by a Judge



A judge may suspend the license of anyone convicted of breaking speed laws or reckless driving for up to 30 days on the first conviction, up to 60 days on a second conviction, and up to six months on a third or later conviction.

## Study Guide

1. Read the selection to yourself.
2. Read the "Words to Learn" out loud.
3. Write each word three times.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word. Use the dictionary at the back of the work book or use the word cards.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.

## Words to Learn

1. cited
2. traffic court
3. guilty
4. forfeit bail
5. failure to appear (FTA)
6. reinstatement fee
7. suspension
8. conviction
9. reckless driving
10. driving under the influence of liquor
11. unattended vehicle
12. negligent operator
13. Driver Improvement Analyst

## Sentences

1. If you broke the law you are \_\_\_\_\_ of a violation.
2. If you don't go to court when you are supposed to, the court will put FTA or \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ on your record.
3. If the court proves you are guilty you will be \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When you drive so fast or so carelessly that you could hurt someone, you may get a ticket for \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you hit a parked car you have hit an \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If you decide to just pay for your ticket and not go to court you \_\_\_\_\_.
7. When the judge says you can't drive for 30 or 60 days, he is \_\_\_\_\_ your license.
8. A special section of the court set up for people who have gotten traffic tickets is the \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Getting a ticket is called being \_\_\_\_\_ by the police.
10. To get your license back you may have to pay a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
11. A careless driver who gets too many points against his license is called  
a \_\_\_\_\_.
12. A person who tries to help you improve your driving skills is  
called a \_\_\_\_\_.
13. If you have been drinking or are drunk you are driving \_\_\_\_\_  
the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

Suspension of a driver's license by a court also may result from conviction of one of the following: (a) Driving under influence of liquor or drugs. (b) Hit-and-run. (c) Reckless driving causing bodily injury. (d) Failure to stop as required at a railway grade crossing.

Regardless of point count, many serious offenses in which a vehicle is used are punishable by heavy penalties such as fines and/or imprisonment. Examples are felony drunk driving, felony grand theft, manslaughter and driving under the influence of narcotics or other dangerous drugs. The Department usually has to suspend or revoke the offender's license.

### **YOUR RECORD IS PUBLIC**

Most information in your driver's license file is open to the public. Law enforcement agencies, insurance companies, and others examine hundreds of thousands of drivers' records each year. Records of physical or mental condition of a driver, however, are confidential.



You may obtain a copy of your driving record by requesting it at a DMV office and paying a small fee.

### Study Guide

1. Read this selection to yourself.
2. Read the "Words to Learn" out loud.
3. Write each word three times.
4. Find each word from the list in the reading selection. Underline each word or highlight it.
5. Write the meaning of each word. Use the dictionary at the back of the workbook or use the word cards.
6. Fill the words into the blanks in the sentences on your work sheet.

## Words to Learn

1. felony drunk driving
2. felony grand theft
3. manslaughter
4. narcotics
5. public record
6. law enforcement agencies
7. offender

## Sentences

1. Some one who breaks the law is an \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Your driving record is part of the \_\_\_\_\_, which means that anyone can look at it.
3. Police departments are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If you kill someone but not on purpose you can be charged with \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Stealing a car is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If you have been drinking and hurt or kill someone, you will be charged with \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Some medicines make you sleepy or not in control of yourself. These are called \_\_\_\_\_.

## GLOSSARY

### A

Accident--something that happens by chance, usually unpleasant

Active Military Service--Being in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard as your full time job

Address--the name of your street and the house number and the name of the town where you are living

Adult--a person who is fully grown up: by law, anyone over 18

Alcoholism--the constant use of alcohol or liquor. It is a disease which damages the body and the brain.

Altered--changed; to make or become different in some way

Ambulance--an emergency vehicle used to move people who are sick or hurt.

Application--a form to be filled out for a job or special privilege.

Apply--to ask for a job by filling out the special form. Also, to ask for a special privilege.

Armed Forces--the Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Army and Coast Guard of the United States.

Attention--to notice something, or to be very aware of it.

Authority--power over someone or something else; having power because of a certain job or position.

Authorize--to give permission or power to someone else.

Available--within reach, able to be used.

Axle--the long bar on a vehicle to which the wheels are attached.

### B

Back up--to move a car or other vehicle in reverse

Bail--money paid to the court so someone can be out of jail until time for his trial

Bikeway--a special, marked part of the road for bicycle riders only.

Birth certificate--legal paper which says where a person is born, when he was born and who his parents are; often used as proof of age.

Blind intersection--an intersection where the driver can not see what is coming towards him from the sides.

Brake--the part of the vehicle which stops the wheels from going round.

Bus--a large vehicle that carries a large number of people; requires a special license to drive.

### C

Cancel----to take something back; to cross something off or out; to put off (like an appointment).

Certificate--something written or printed which proves that something is true; written proof that you have passed a test.

Change of Address form--a special form to let the DMV or Post Office know you have moved to a new place.

Citation--a ticket which tells what you did wrong and which tells you when to go to court.

Cite--to give a ticket; to quote the law (for example: to cite the vehicle code).

Civilian--any person not in the military.

Collision--when two objects (vehicles) run into each other.

Compensation--money paid for a job done; money paid for damages caused by someone else.

Conceal--to hide from view.

Continue--to go on doing something.

Control--to guide something, such as a vehicle; to be in command of other people; the parts of a vehicle which allow you to make it move.

Conviction--to be found guilty by the court or a judge.

Court--the place where a judge works; where law breakers are taken to be judged.

Curb--the edge of the pavement.

Cycling--riding a bicycle; riding any non-motorized wheeled vehicle.

## D

Damage--harm or injury  
 DMV--abbreviation for Department of Motor Vehicles  
 Department of Motor Vehicles--the department which gives licenses and keeps track of traffic violations.  
 Disability--a lack of ability or power.  
 Discharge--to unload, to set free, to fire a gun.  
 Display--to show, to exhibit, a show to attract attention.  
 Distance--the space between two places  
 Document--a paper with written information or evidence  
 Driver Education Course--a class to teach driving skills, rules, signs, and all the things needed to pass the driver license test  
 Driver Improvement Analyst--a person trained to help poor drivers become better drivers.  
 Driver training course--the part of the driver education course which actually trains a student to drive a car. The behind the wheel course.  
 Driving under the influence--driving a car after drinking or taking drugs. Usually called DUI or DWI.  
 Drug addiction--having used a drug so much that the body cannot do without it.

## E

Emergency--an unexpected happening or sudden event requiring immediate attention.  
 Employ--to use or make use of, to give work to someone.  
 Employee--anyone who works for someone else.  
 Equipment--an outfit, the things needed to play a sport or do a job.  
 Establish--to set up or found.  
 Evidence--information given in a court of law about a case.  
 Examination--a test of knowledge or ability; a close inspection.  
 Examiner--a person who gives a test.  
 Expiration--when something comes to an end; a time limit runs out.

Expire--to come to an end; to die.  
 Expiration date--the day when something comes to an end.  
 Extend--to stretch out, to make longer.  
 Example: To extend the time of the interview.  
 Extension--an added part, giving extra time.  
 Eye test--a basic test given at the DMV to see if a person can see well enough to drive.

## F

Fictitious--false; phony, Example: Using a fictitious name when you apply for a license.  
 Felony Grand Theft--stealing something worth a lot of money.  
 Felony Drunk Driving--driving while drunk and causing an accident in which property is damaged or someone is hurt or killed.  
 Failure to Appear (FTA)--the legal term for when someone doesn't show up in court on their assigned day.  
 False statements--saying things that are not true, usually in a court.  
 Farm labor vehicle--a tractor or other vehicle used on a farm; can only be on the highway for short distances and must have special signs or markings.  
 Fee--a price paid for a service.  
 Example: A lawyer's fee.  
 Fine--a sum of money to be paid as a punishment  
 Forfeit--to give up something as a penalty or punishment  
 Fraudulently obtained--to get something by lying.  
 Freeway--a road with controlled access.

## G

Gas pedal--Accelerator, the lever that the driver pushes to give the engine gas to run on.  
 Glasses--an instrument that someone wears to help him see better  
 Guardian--a person who guards or takes care of something or someone. The person legally responsible for someone else.  
 Guilty--having done wrong, breaking the law and having it proved in court.



## H

Headquarters--the main offices of a business or department  
 Highway--a major road  
 Honorable--to be worthy of respect, a title for a judge.  
 Housecar--a motorhome or mini-motor home. (An old term)

## I

Identification--a paper or card which helps prove you are who you say you are.  
 Identify--to recognize someone or something  
 Imprisonment--being put in jail.  
 Incur--to bring upon yourself  
 Example: to incur a debt.  
 Inspection-- a careful look or examination  
 Instruction permit--a paper which lets you drive with a licensed driver while you are learning to drive.  
 Insurance--the money paid to a company to guard against loss by fire, accident or theft.  
 Insurance Company--the business that pays if your car is damaged or destroyed.  
 Issue--to give out or send out.

## L

Laminate--to seal in plastic  
 Lane--a narrow road or street or one part of a road for a single line of traffic.  
 Law Enforcement agencies--the groups that are organized to protect people and enforce the law.  
 Liability--amount you may have to pay if you cause an accident.  
 License--permit to do something.  
 Livestock--farm animals.

## M

Manslaughter--to kill someone accidentally  
 Material Facts--facts which relate to a particular case; facts needed to prove a case  
 Member--one person of a group  
 Minor--someone under 18; a juvenile.

Mobilehome Space Number--the address number for a mobile home, like an apartment or street number  
 Moped--two wheeled vehicle which is not able to go very fast. A combination bicycle/motorcycle.  
 Motorcycle--A two wheeled power vehicle  
 Motorhome--a motorized vehicle that people can live in while traveling.  
 Motorized bicycle--moped

## N

Narcotic--a drug  
 Negligent--careless  
 Negligent operator--a driver who isn't careful and causes an accident  
 Nonresident--a person who doesn't live in the state  
 Notify--to let someone know something by calling them or writing them

## O

Obligation--something you must do  
 Offender--the person who is accused of breaking the law  
 Off-highway--not legal for use on the highway.  
 One-way--all traffic must go the same direction  
 Operating--running or going  
 Oral--having to do with the mouth.  
 An oral test is one which someone reads to you outloud.  
 Ordinary--common

## P

Parent--person who has a child  
 Pavement--the hard surface of the road.  
 Pedestrian--someone who is walking  
 Penalty--a punishment, a fine  
 Periodically--from time to time  
 Permanent--lasting forever  
 Permit--a paper that gives you the right to do something  
 Personal file--a group of papers about you that someone or some office keeps  
 Personnel--people who work in one place, employees  
 Physician--doctor  
 Police officer-- a policeman  
 Practice--to do over and over again  
 Presume--to take for granted  
 Private high school--a school run by a church or other private group

Privilege--a special opportunity or advantage

Professional--someone who works at a highly skilled job which required special education or training.

Proof--a test which shows that something is true, evidence strong enough to clear up any doubt

Proof of ability to respond in damages--a legal term which means you can afford to pay all costs if you have an accident and you don't have insurance

Public--Open to the people in general

Public record--printed so anyone can ask to see it

Pupil--student

## Q

Qualified--to prove that you are fit or able to do something

Quote--to repeat exactly what someone has said or written

## R

Rear view mirror--the mirror inside the car that lets you see what is behind you

Reckless driving--not being careful when driving

Reinstatement fee--money that has to be paid to get something again

Renew--to make new again or to extend

Renewal application form--the form DMV gives you when you need a new license

Renewal Notice--the letter DMV sends you when it is time for you to get a new license

Required fees--money that has to be paid

Residence--where you live

Resident--someone who lives in the state or country

Respect--to admire or regard someone highly

Respond--answer

Restriction--limitations

Revoke--take away

Rigid--stiff

Roadsign test--part of the driving test to see if you are able to read and understand the signs on the highways and freeways

Road test--the actual driving test

Roadway--highway or street

## S

Safe operating condition--Every part of the car works the way it should

School supervised instruction--learning to drive under a school teacher

Score sheet--form that the driving examiner keeps track of your points on

Secondary school--high school

Seek--look for

Semitrailer--a big truck that pulls commercial trailers

Severe--harsh, strict, very critical

Side Mirror--mirror on the outside of the car that lets the driver see the traffic at the side and behind him

Side car--small, enclsed seat attached to the side of a motorcycle for one passenger

Side street--small city street

Signal--a traffic light; a sign that starts some action

Snowmobile--a vehicle for driving cross country in the snow. Not street legal

Statement--something said or written for official purpose

Steer--to guide or control a vehicle's direction

Steering wheel--the wheel inside a car used to guide the vehicle

Student--someone who goes to school

Student license--a temporary license so a student can drive with a teacher

Suspend--to stop for a time; to postpone or put off

## T

Temporary--for a short time

Temporary license--a permit to drive for thirty days until the real license arrives

Traffic--cars, trucks and other vehicles on the road

Traffic law test--the written part of the driving license test

Tow--to pull

Traffic control device-- a  
signal light

Traffic court--a special court just  
for people who have broken  
traffic laws

Trailer--a wheeled vehicle for camping,  
for carrying things, pulled behind  
a vehicle

Trailer Coach--an old term for a  
travel trailer.

Turn signals--mechanical device  
to show that you are turning

Two-way--a street with traffic  
going both ways at once

#### U

Unattended vehicle--a car which is  
left on a street with no one in it

Unlawful--against the law

Unlicensed--a person or vehicle which  
does not have a license

#### V

Valid--legally acceptable

Vehicle--motorized car or truck

Vehicle Registration--the form which  
shows who owns the car and its  
identification numbers. Also shows  
that current taxes have been paid.

Violation--to go against. Example:  
driving faster than 55 miles per  
hour is a violation.

Visitor--a person who comes to call  
or is a guest. Someone who is  
in the state for only a short  
time.

#### W

Written consent--a paper giving permission  
for someone to do something. It  
must be signed by the person who  
has the right authority.

## Driver's Ed. Test

### True and False

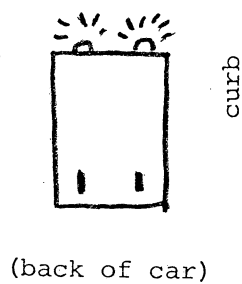
- \_\_\_1. Drivers must obey orders from a policeman or fireman.
- \_\_\_2. The hand signal for a right turn must be done on the righthand side of the car.
- \_\_\_3. It is not necessary to signal when pulling away from a curb.
- \_\_\_4. Always use your automatic turn signals and the proper hand signal.
- \_\_\_5. Parallel parking is parking alongside a curb.
- \_\_\_6. A flashing red light always means caution.
- \_\_\_7. Motorcycles should park with one wheel touching the curb.
- \_\_\_8. It is OK to park and leave your car in an intersection.
- \_\_\_9. You should always stop behind the limit line at an intersection.
- \_\_\_10. If a school bus is flashing its red lights, traffic going in both directions must stop.
- \_\_\_11. When a traffic light shows red, you must go.
- \_\_\_12. Always drive on the right side of the road except to pass.

### MATCHING

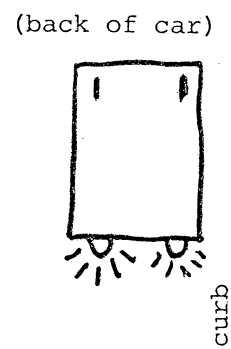
- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| ___1. intersection | a. land that divides a road                           |
| ___2. pedestrian   | b. fit into traffic without stopping                  |
| ___3. yield        | c. person who walks                                   |
| ___4. limit line   | d. moving toward you                                  |
| ___5. merge        | e. line painted on road that you must stop at         |
| ___6. crosswalk    | f. place where 2 streets cross                        |
| ___7. on coming    | g. marked path for people to use when crossing a road |
| ___8. median       | h. allow to go first, give in to.                     |

# DRAW IN THE WHEELS

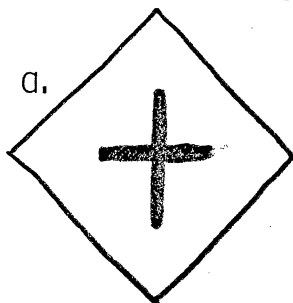
1. Uphill



2. Downhill



3. Tell what the following signs mean:




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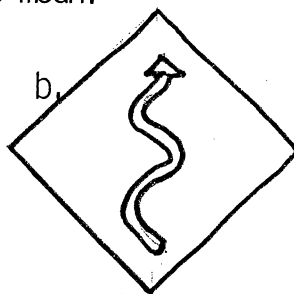
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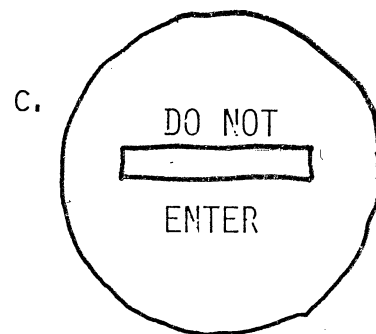
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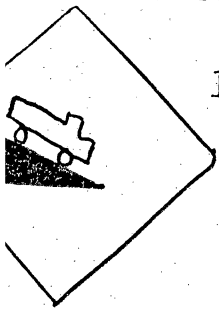
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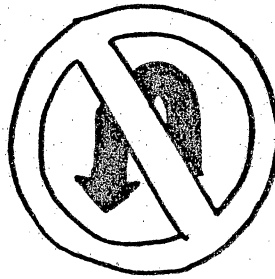


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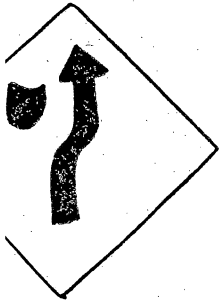
1. Does this sign mean no trucks allowed?

\_\_\_\_\_



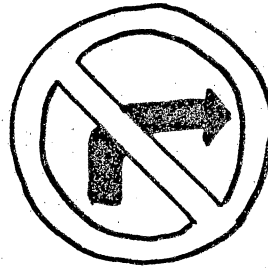
6. When you see this sign, is it okay to make a U-turn?

\_\_\_\_\_



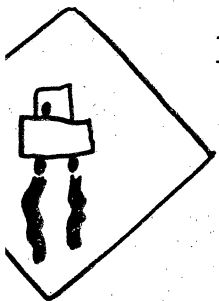
2. Does this sign mean you are to keep to the right?

\_\_\_\_\_



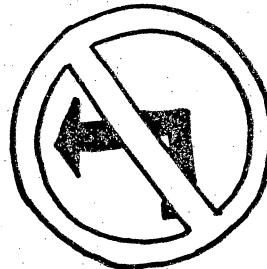
7. Can you turn right here?

\_\_\_\_\_



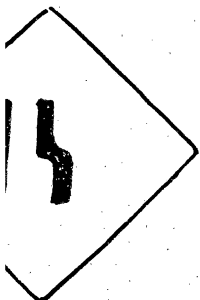
3. Does this sign mean there are bad roads ahead?

\_\_\_\_\_



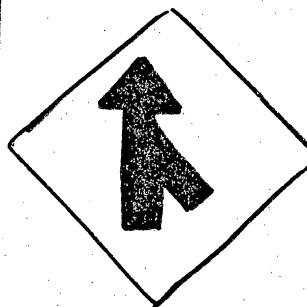
8. Would you see this sign at a place where you are not to make a left turn?

\_\_\_\_\_



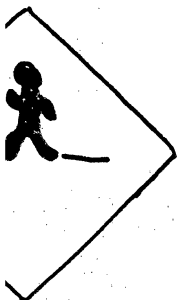
4. Does the road narrow on the left?

\_\_\_\_\_



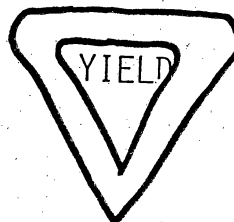
9. Does this sign mean there is traffic merging from the right?

\_\_\_\_\_



5. Is this a pedestrian crossing sign?

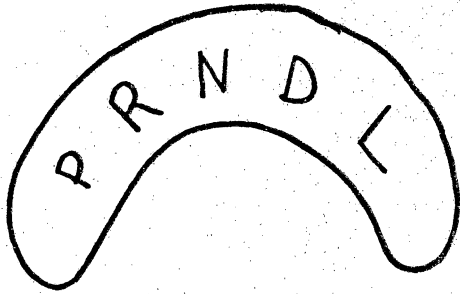
\_\_\_\_\_



10. Is this sign the same as a stop sign?

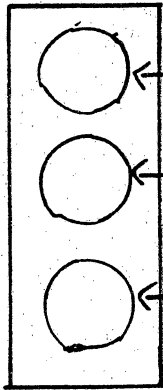
\_\_\_\_\_

## AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION



1. Use \_\_\_\_\_ when you are parking your car.
2. Use \_\_\_\_\_ when you are going down a steep mountain road.
3. Use \_\_\_\_\_ when you back up.
4. Use \_\_\_\_\_ for driving on the freeway.
5. Use \_\_\_\_\_ for driving in cities.
6. Use \_\_\_\_\_ when you want to slow your car without using the brakes.
7. Your car's engine will start if you have the shift lever in \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRAFFIC SIGNALS - Label the colors of the light.



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. What does red mean? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What does green mean? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What does yellow mean? \_\_\_\_\_

True and False

KEY

- T 1. Drivers must obey orders from a policeman or fireman.
- F 2. The hand signal for a right turn must be done on the righthand side of the car.
- F 3. It is not necessary to signal when pulling away from a curb.
- F 4. Always use your automatic turn signals and the proper hand signal.
- T 5. Parallel parking is parking alongside a curb.
- F 6. A flashing red light always means caution.
- T 7. Motorcycles should park with one wheel touching the curb.
- F 8. It is OK to park and leave your car in an intersection.
- T 9. You should always stop behind the limit line at an intersection.
- T 10. If a school bus is flashing its red lights, traffic going in both directions must stop.
- F 11. When a traffic light shows red, you must go.
- T 12. Always drive on the right side of the road except to pass.

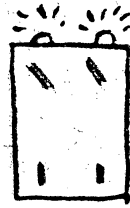
MATCHING

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <u>f</u> 1. intersection | a. land that divides a road                           |
| <u>c</u> 2. pedestrian   | b. fit into traffic without stopping                  |
| <u>h</u> 3. yield        | c. person who walks                                   |
| <u>e</u> 4. limit line   | d. moving toward you                                  |
| <u>b</u> 5. merge        | e. line painted on road that you must stop at         |
| <u>g</u> 6. crosswalk    | f. place where 2 streets cross                        |
| <u>d</u> 7. on coming    | g. marked path for people to use when crossing a road |
| <u>a</u> 8. median       | h. allow to go first, give in to.                     |



# DRAW IN THE WHEELS

1. Uphill

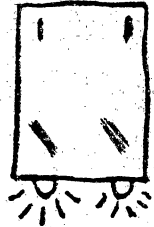


(back of car)

curb

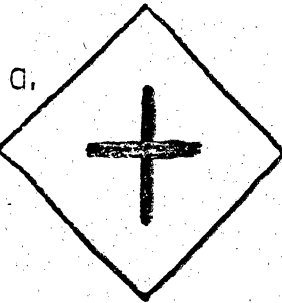
2. Downhill

(back of car)

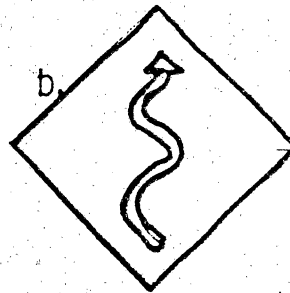


curb

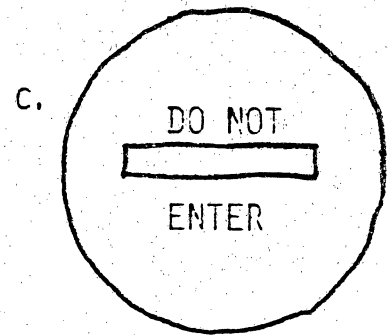
3. Tell what the following signs mean:



Intersection ahead  
ahead - 2 roads  
will cross

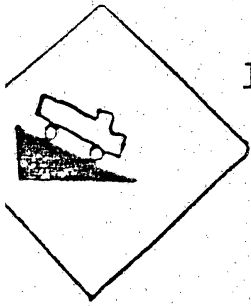


curves ahead  
in the road



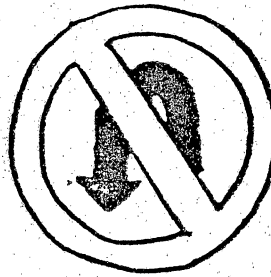
wrong way  
do not drive  
here

# TRAFFIC SIGNS



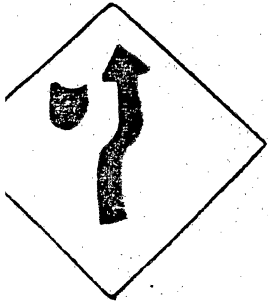
1. Does this sign mean no trucks allowed?

No



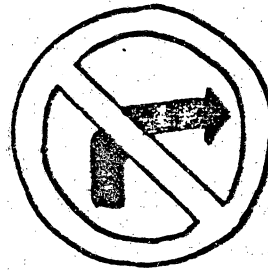
6. When you see this sign, is it okay to make a U-turn?

No



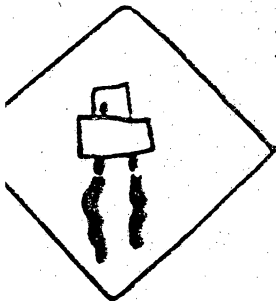
2. Does this sign mean you are to keep to the right?

Yes



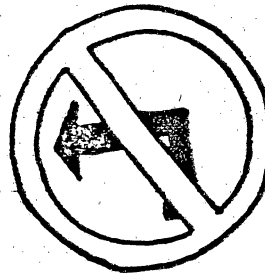
7. Can you turn right here?

No



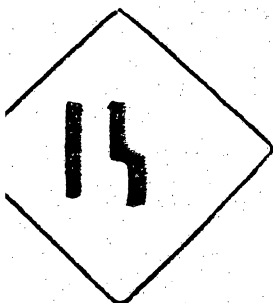
3. Does this sign mean there are bad roads ahead?

No



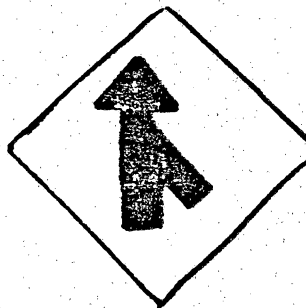
8. Would you see this sign at a place where you are not to make a left turn?

Yes



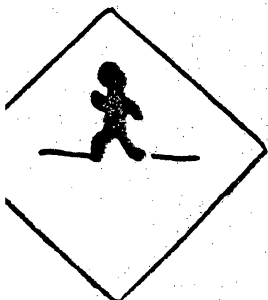
4. Does the road narrow on the left?

No



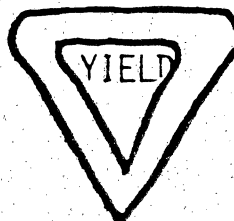
9. Does this sign mean there is traffic merging from the right?

Yes



5. Is this a pedestrian crossing sign?

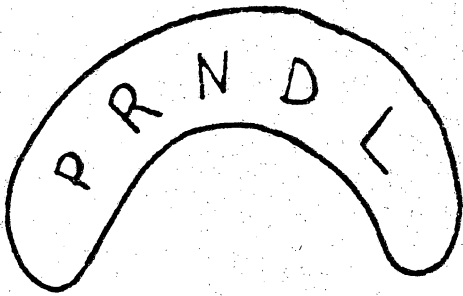
Yes



10. Is this sign the same as a stop sign?

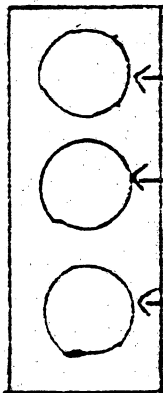
No

## AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION



1. Use P when you are parking your car.
2. Use L when you are going down a steep mountain road.
3. Use R when you back up.
4. Use D for driving on the freeway.
5. Use D for driving in cities.
6. Use L when you want to slow your car without using the brakes.
7. Your car's engine will start if you have the shift lever in P or N.

## TRAFFIC SIGNALS - Label the colors of the light.



1. Red
2. Yellow
3. Green


4. What does red mean? Stop
5. What does green mean? Go
6. What does yellow mean? Caution - slow down

## VEHICLE CODE TEST

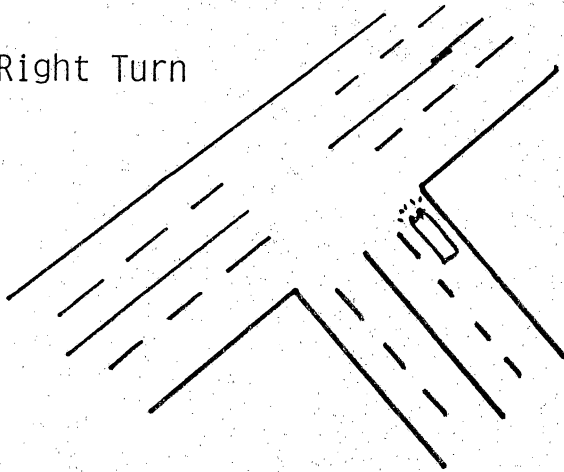
1. If you are going to turn, the law requires that you give a signal continuously:  
During the last 100 feet ( )  
Only during the last 50 feet ( )  
Only while making the turn ( )
2. If you are making a turn on a very bright and sunny day, it is considered safest to:  
Use electric hand signal ( )  
Use hand-and arm signal ( )  
Sound horn instead of signalling ( )
3. When pulling out from a parallel parking position at the curb you should:  
Sound horn and then pull out ( )  
Pull out fast to avoid slowing traffic ( )  
Give way to cars coming from behind ( )
4. When you reach a corner at the same time as another car coming from a cross street, you should yield the right of way to:  
The car on your left ( )  
The car on your right ( )  
Neither car ( )
5. A good safety rule, when you are sure you have the legal right of way, is to:  
Always demand it ( )  
Never insist on it ( )  
Always let the other driver have it ( )
6. Except when otherwise posted, the center lane of a 3-lane highway should be used only by cars which are:  
Going faster than normal speed ( )  
Traveling at reduced speeds ( )  
Turning left or passing ( )
7. If a car ahead of you has stopped at a crosswalk to let someone walk across, you should:  
Change lanes and pass ( )  
Blow your horn as you pass ( )  
Stop and proceed when safe ( )
8. A pedestrian has the right of way at a corner  
Whether or not crosswalk is marked ( )  
Only when crosswalk is marked ( )  
Only when traffic signals are working ( )
9. When you hear the siren of a closely approaching fire truck, and you are not in an intersection at the time, you should  
Drive slowly until it has passed ( )  
Pull to the right and stop ( )  
Speed up to clear traffic ( )

10. At places where a driveway or alley crosses a sidewalk, the right of way belongs to the:

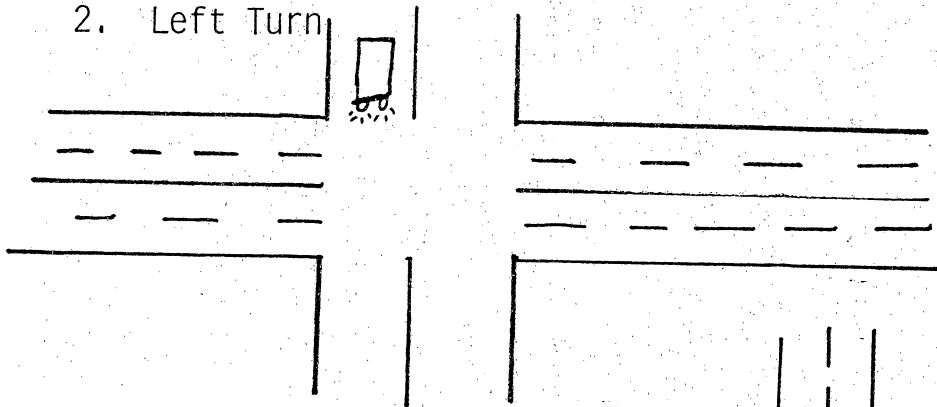
Pedestrian	( )
Car entering	( )
Car leaving	( )

TURNS - Use an arrow to show how each would turn 

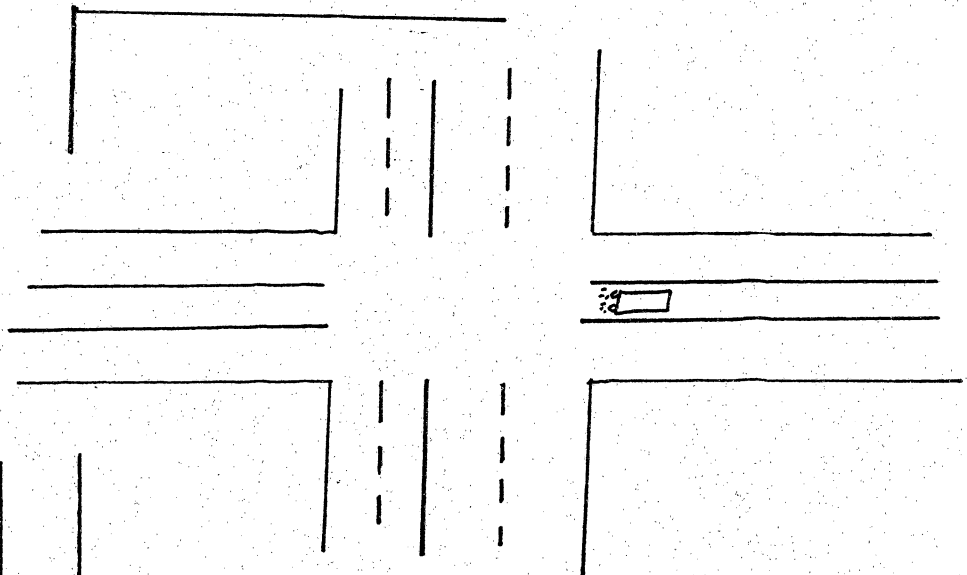
1. Right Turn



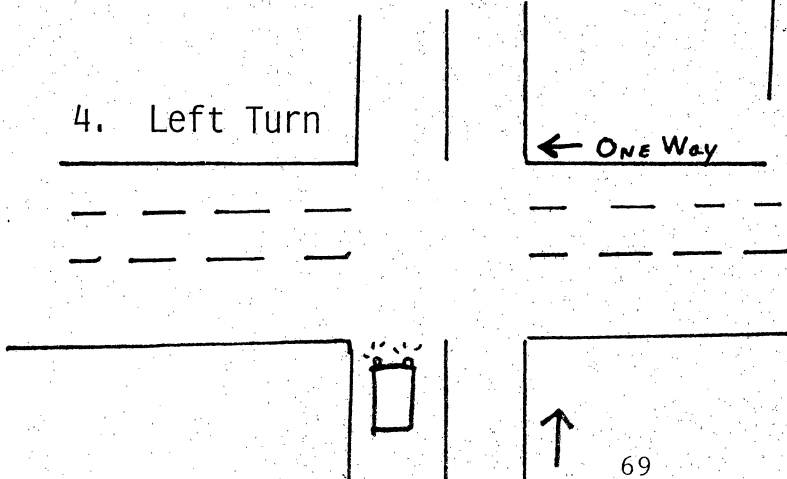
2. Left Turn



3. Left Turn



4. Left Turn



11. If a pedestrian is crossing in the middle of the block, you are required to stop:
  - Only if he is in a crosswalk ( )
  - Only if he is carrying a white cane ( )
  - Whenever necessary for his safety ( )
12. When a wig-wag or flashing signal is operating at a railroad crossing you must:
  - Slow down before crossing ( )
  - Stop only if a train is coming ( )
  - Stop, then proceed when safe ( )
13. When a school bus has stopped on the highway ahead of you and is showing flashing red lights, you must:
  - Slow to 10MPH in passing ( )
  - Change lanes and pass cautiously ( )
  - Stop until lights stop flashing ( )
14. You must always give the right of way to a pedestrian carrying a white cane because it means that he is:
  - Crippled ( )
  - Blind ( )
  - An elderly person ( )
15. When another car tries to pass you on a two-lane road, you should never:
  - Increase your speed ( )
  - Maintain your speed ( )
  - Slow down ( )
16. Using the unpaved shoulder of the road to pass to the right of a car ahead of you is:
  - Forbidden by law ( )
  - Permitted if you are turning right ( )
  - Permitted if car ahead is turning left ( )
17. You should normally begin and finish a right turn in:
  - The lane nearest the left curb ( )
  - The lane nearest the right curb ( )
  - The lane nearest the road center ( )
18. Left turns from a street having more than one lane in each direction should be begun from that lane which is nearest the:
  - Right curb or road edge ( )
  - Left curb or road edge ( )
  - Center of the roadway ( )
19. After you have stopped, and no sign is posted to prohibit it, you may turn left against a red traffic signal as soon as it is safe:
  - From a one-way street into another one-way street on which traffic moves to the left ( )
  - From a one-way street into a two-way street ( )
  - At any intersection ( )

20. When there is a solid double line in the center of the roadway it means that you may not cross the line to:
- Overtake and pass another car ( )
  - Make a left turn ( )
  - Enter a private driveway ( )
21. A special lane in the middle of a two-way street, marked by broken double yellow lines on each side of the lane, may be used:
- For beginning or ending left turns only ( )
  - For passing or overtaking other cars ( )
  - For making both right and left turns ( )
22. You may cross over a double line on the road to pass another car if the line on your side is:
- A solid white line ( )
  - A solid yellow line ( )
  - A broken line ( )
23. You may never make a U-turn:
- Across a double line ( )
  - On a blind curve ( )
  - On a two-lane highway ( )
24. You may go through a red light without stopping, if you are ordered to do so by a:
- Doctor or nurse ( )
  - Traffic officer or fireman on duty ( )
  - Uniformed soldier or sailor ( )
25. If a traffic light is red, but a policeman or fireman on duty tells you to go ahead, you should:
- Wait for the green light ( )
  - Do as he tells you ( )
  - Report him to police headquarters ( )
26. The law says that a passenger vehicle may not tow:
- A single trailer ( )
  - Another passenger vehicle ( )
  - More than one trailer ( )
27. You are permitted to open your door on the traffic side:
- Only when it is safe ( )
  - At all times while parked ( )
  - To leave but not to enter your car ( )
28. Unless otherwise sign-posted, the greatest speed permitted on any California highway under perfect conditions is:
- 65 miles per hour ( )
  - 55 miles per hour ( )
  - 60 miles per hour ( )
29. Under the "Basic Speed Law" you may never drive faster than:
- The posted speed limit ( )
  - The flow of traffic ( )
  - It is safe ( )

30. If you are arrested for driving faster than the posted 55 MPH limit, you can be found guilty:  
Regardless of whether or not it was safe ( )  
Unless you can prove it was safe ( )  
Only if such speed was unsafe at the time ( )
31. At a "blind" intersection, where you cannot see clearly for 100 feet down the cross street in both directions, the speed limit is:  
15 miles per hour ( )  
25 miles per hour ( )  
35 miles per hour ( )
32. When passing a school while children are going to or coming from school, the speed limit is:  
35 miles per hour ( )  
10 miles per hour ( )  
25 miles per hour ( )
33. Except as otherwise posted, the usual speed limit inside city limits is:  
25 miles per hour ( )  
30 miles per hour ( )  
35 miles per hour ( )
34. If you are towing a light trailer behind your passenger car, you may not drive faster than:  
55 miles per hour ( )  
60 miles per hour ( )  
65 miles per hour ( )
35. You may drive on the shoulder of the highway, if it is in safe condition, when you need to:  
Drive so slow as to block traffic ( )  
Pass a car that is turning left ( )  
Pass a line of traffic ahead ( )
36. When stopping for any reason on the open highway, other than as required by traffic, you should:  
Stop in the right-hand lane ( )  
Stop near the center lane ( )  
Stop off the pavement ( )
37. When crossing a divided highway, and there is a second stop sign on the divider strip, you should:  
Stop only at the first sign ( )  
Stop at second sign only if cars are coming ( )  
Stop again at the second sign ( )
38. Whenever you leave your car unattended, the law requires that you stop the motor and:  
Set the parking brake ( )  
Leave the gears in neutral ( )  
Close the windows ( )
39. When coming to a stop at a corner where there is a stop signal you should first stop:  
In back of the crosswalk ( )  
After crossing the crosswalk ( )  
Out far enough to see cross traffic ( )



40. You may "double park" (park on the roadway side of another car which is parked at the curb):  
     When making a delivery ( )  
     While waiting for a passenger ( )  
     Not at any time ( )
41. When parking your car headed downhill on a two-way street the front wheels should be:  
     Turned to the right, toward the curb ( )  
     Turned to left, away from the curb ( )  
     Parallel to the curb ( )
42. When a curb is painted red, it means:  
     Limited time parking only ( )  
     No stopping or parking ( )  
     Reserved for unloading freight ( )
43. A yellow painted curb means that stopping or parking is permitted only for:  
     Buses as a loading zone ( )  
     Emergency and police vehicles ( )  
     Loading or unloading freight or passengers ( )
44. A green painted curb means that stopping or parking is permitted only for:  
     A limited time ( )  
     Taxis and buses ( )  
     Loading or unloading freight ( )
45. A flashing red signal light at a road crossing means that you should:  
     Slow down, before crossing ( )  
     Wait for the green light ( )  
     Stop, before crossing ( )
46. When you come to a corner where there is a flashing yellow light you must:  
     Slow down and cross carefully ( )  
     Stop before crossing ( )  
     Wait for the green light ( )
47. When you come to a stop sign you should:  
     Slow down, and stop if necessary ( )  
     Stop at all times ( )  
     Stop, unless nothing is coming ( )
48. At night, you must dim or lower your headlight beams when an oncoming car gets within:  
     100 feet ( )  
     500 feet ( )  
     1,000 feet ( )
49. Driving with only your parking lamps lighted is:  
     Advisable on dark days ( )  
     Good practice between sunset and dark ( )  
     Forbidden by law ( )

50. At night, when a car with bright headlights approaches, making it difficult for you to see, you should:  
 Look directly at the oncoming lights ( )  
 Close your eyes for a few seconds ( )  
 Look toward the right side of the road ( )
51. When two cars meet on a grade of a narrow mountain road where they cannot pass, the right of way should be yielded to:  
 The car going uphill ( )  
 Neither car ( )  
 The car going downhill ( )
52. When driving through fog or rain, it is advisable to:  
 Turn on your parking lamps only ( )  
 Blink your turn signals regularly ( )  
 Turn on your headlights ( )
53. Disconnecting the smog control device on your car is:  
 Forbidden by law ( )  
 Permitted during the winter ( )  
 Permitted if it affects engine operation ( )
54. If you are towing a trailer which blocks your view to the rear, the law says you must have:  
 A mirror on the left side ( )  
 A mirror on the right side ( )  
 Mirrors on both left and right sides ( )
55. An outside rear view mirror is required on the left side of your car:  
 In addition to an inside mirror ( )  
 Only when towing a trailer ( )  
 Only when you do not have an inside mirror ( )
56. A sign which reads "WRONG WAY" means:  
 A lane to use when you miss the proper turn off ( )  
 A lane to use for reversing your direction ( )  
 STOP. You are going against traffic ( )
57. Persons walking on the highway where there are no sidewalks should:  
 Walk on either side ( )  
 Walk on right side of road only ( )  
 Walk on side facing oncoming traffic ( )
58. If you get into a rear wheel skid, it is best to:  
 Turn your steering wheel away from skid ( )  
 Hold your steering wheel straight ( )  
 Turn your steering wheel toward skid ( )

KEY

# VEHICLE CODE TEST

1. If you are going to turn, the law requires that you give a signal continuously:  
During the last 100 feet (X)  
Only during the last 50 feet ( )  
Only while making the turn ( )
2. If you are making a turn on a very bright and sunny day, it is considered safest to:  
Use electric hand signal (X)  
Use hand-and arm signal ( )  
Sound horn instead of signalling ( )
3. When pulling out from a parallel parking position at the curb you should:  
Sound horn and then pull out ( )  
Pull out fast to avoid slowing traffic ( )  
Give way to cars coming from behind (X)
4. When you reach a corner at the same time as another car coming from a cross street, you should yield the right of way to:  
The car on your left ( )  
The car on your right (X)  
Neither car ( )
5. A good safety rule, when you are sure you have the legal right of way, is to:  
Always demand it ( )  
Never insist on it (X)  
Always let the other driver have it ( )
6. Except when otherwise posted, the center lane of a 3-lane highway should be used only by cars which are:  
Going faster than normal speed ( )  
Traveling at reduced speeds ( )  
Turning left or passing (X)
7. If a car ahead of you has stopped at a crosswalk to let someone walk across, you should:  
Change lanes and pass ( )  
Blow your horn as you pass ( )  
Stop and proceed when safe (X)
8. A pedestrian has the right of way at a corner  
Whether or not crosswalk is marked (X)  
Only when crosswalk is marked ( )  
Only when traffic signals are working ( )
9. When you hear the siren of a closely approaching fire truck, and you are not in an intersection at the time, you should  
Drive slowly until it has passed ( )  
Pull to the right and stop (X)  
Speed up to clear traffic ( )

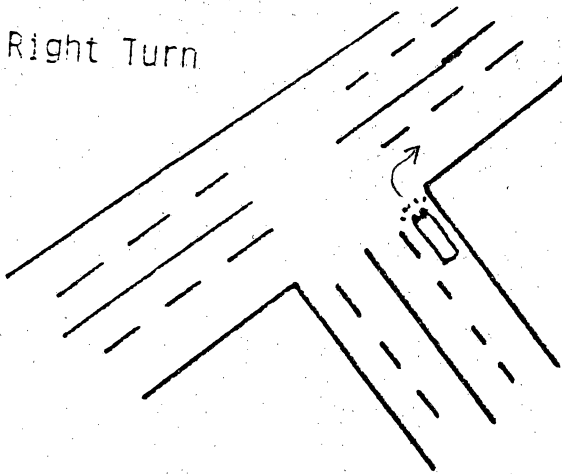
10. At places where a driveway or alley crosses a sidewalk, the right of way belongs to the:

Pedestrian  
Car entering  
Car leaving

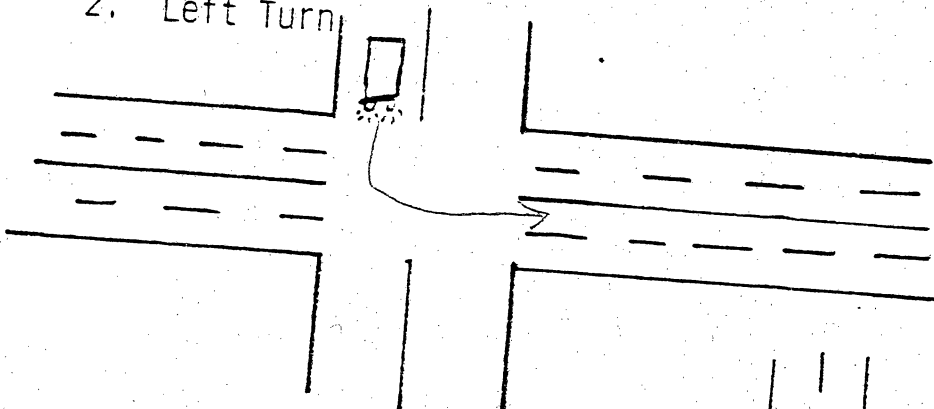
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(  
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TURNS - Use an arrow to show how each would turn ↻

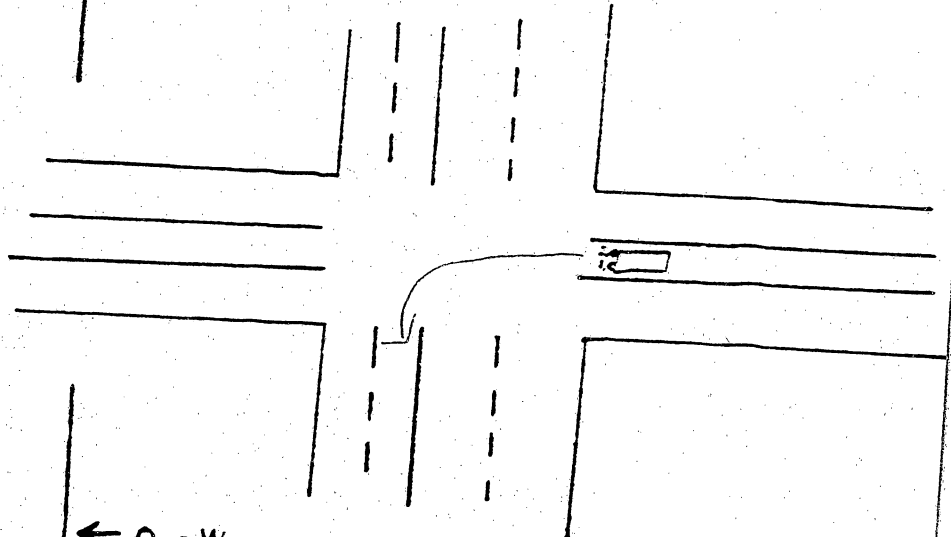
1. Right Turn



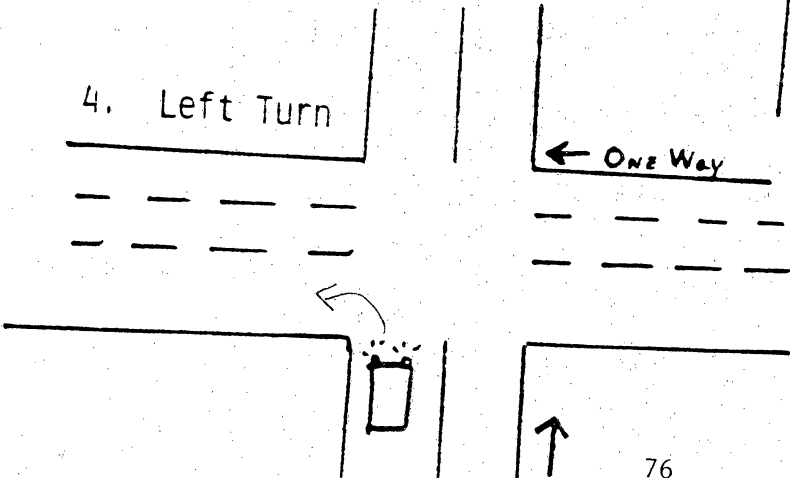
2. Left Turn



3. Left Turn



4. Left Turn



11. If a pedestrian is crossing in the middle of the block, you are required to stop:  
 Only if he is in a crosswalk ☐  
 Only if he is carrying a white cane ☐  
 Whenever necessary for his safety ☒
12. When a wig-wag or flashing signal is operating at a railroad crossing you must:  
 Slow down before crossing ☐  
 Stop only if a train is coming ☐  
 Stop, then proceed when safe ☒
13. When a school bus has stopped on the highway ahead of you and is showing flashing red lights, you must:  
 Slow to 10MPH in passing ☐  
 Change lanes and pass cautiously ☐  
 Stop until lights stop flashing ☒
14. You must always give the right of way to a pedestrian carrying a white cane because it means that he is:  
 Crippled ☐  
 Blind ☒  
 An elderly person ☐
15. When another car tries to pass you on a two-lane road, you should never:  
 Increase your speed ☒  
 Maintain your speed ☐  
 Slow down ☐
16. Using the unpaved shoulder of the road to pass to the right of a car ahead of you is:  
 Forbidden by law ☒  
 Permitted if you are turning right ☐  
 Permitted if car ahead is turning left ☐
17. You should normally begin and finish a right turn in:  
 The lane nearest the left curb ☐  
 The lane nearest the right curb ☒  
 The lane nearest the road center ☐
18. Left turns from a street having more than one lane in each direction should be begun from that lane which is nearest the:  
 Right curb or road edge ☐  
 Left curb or road edge ☐  
 Center of the roadway ☒
19. After you have stopped, and no sign is posted to prohibit it, you may turn left against a red traffic signal as soon as it is safe:  
 From a one-way street into another one-way street on which traffic moves to the left ☒  
 From a one-way street into a two-way street ☐  
 At any intersection ☐

20. When there is a solid double line in the center of the roadway it means that you may not cross the line to:  
 Overtake and pass another car ☒  
 Make a left turn ☐  
 Enter a private driveway ☐
21. A special lane in the middle of a two-way street, marked by broken double yellow lines on each side of the lane, may be used:  
 For beginning or ending left turns only ☐  
 For passing or overtaking other cars ☐  
 For making both right and left turns ☒
22. You may cross over a double line on the road to pass another car if the line on your side is:  
 A solid white line ☐  
 A solid yellow line ☐  
 A broken line ☒
23. You may never make a U-turn:  
 Across a double line ☒  
 On a blind curve ☐  
 On a two-lane highway ☐
24. You may go through a red light without stopping, if you are ordered to do so by a:  
 Doctor or nurse ☐  
 Traffic officer or fireman on duty ☒  
 Uniformed soldier or sailor ☐
25. If a traffic light is red, but a policeman or fireman on duty tells you to go ahead, you should:  
 Wait for the green light ☐  
 Do as he tells you ☒  
 Report him to police headquarters ☐
26. The law says that a passenger vehicle may not tow:  
 A single trailer ☐  
 Another passenger vehicle ☐  
 More than one trailer ☒
27. You are permitted to open your door on the traffic side:  
 Only when it is safe ☒  
 At all times while parked ☐  
 To leave but not to enter your car ☐
28. Unless otherwise sign-posted, the greatest speed permitted on any California highway under perfect conditions is:  
 65 miles per hour ☐  
 55 miles per hour ☒  
 60 miles per hour ☐
29. Under the "Basic Speed Law" you may never drive faster than:  
 The posted speed limit ☐  
 The flow of traffic ☐  
 It is safe ☒

30. If you are arrested for driving faster than the posted 55 MPH limit, you can be found guilty:  
Regardless of whether or not it was safe ☒ ( $\times$ )  
Unless you can prove it was safe ☐ ( $\square$ )  
Only if such speed was unsafe at the time ☐ ( $\square$ )
31. At a "blind" intersection, where you cannot see clearly for 100 feet down the cross street in both directions, the speed limit is:  
15 miles per hour ☒ ( $\times$ )  
25 miles per hour ☐ ( $\square$ )  
35 miles per hour ☐ ( $\square$ )
32. When passing a school while children are going to or coming from school, the speed limit is:  
35 miles per hour ☐ ( $\square$ )  
10 miles per hour ☐ ( $\square$ )  
25 miles per hour ☒ ( $\times$ )
33. Except as otherwise posted, the usual speed limit inside city limits is:  
25 miles per hour ☐ ( $\square$ )  
30 miles per hour ☐ ( $\square$ )  
35 miles per hour ☒ ( $\times$ )
34. If you are towing a light trailer behind your passenger car, you may not drive faster than:  
55 miles per hour ☒ ( $\times$ )  
60 miles per hour ☐ ( $\square$ )  
65 miles per hour ☐ ( $\square$ )
35. You may drive on the shoulder of the highway, if it is in safe condition, when you need to:  
Drive so slow as to block traffic ☒ ( $\times$ )  
Pass a car that is turning left ☐ ( $\square$ )  
Pass a line of traffic ahead ☐ ( $\square$ )
36. When stopping for any reason on the open highway, other than as required by traffic, you should:  
Stop in the right-hand lane ☐ ( $\square$ )  
Stop near the center lane ☐ ( $\square$ )  
Stop off the pavement ☒ ( $\times$ )
37. When crossing a divided highway, and there is a second stop sign on the divider strip, you should:  
Stop only at the first sign ☐ ( $\square$ )  
Stop at second sign only if cars are coming ☐ ( $\square$ )  
Stop again at the second sign ☒ ( $\times$ )
38. Whenever you leave your car unattended, the law requires that you stop the motor and:  
Set the parking brake ☒ ( $\times$ )  
Leave the gears in neutral ☐ ( $\square$ )  
Close the windows ☐ ( $\square$ )
39. When coming to a stop at a corner where there is a stop signal you should first stop:  
In back of the crosswalk ☒ ( $\times$ )  
After crossing the crosswalk ☐ ( $\square$ )  
Out far enough to see cross traffic ☐ ( $\square$ )

40. You may "double park" (park on the roadway side of another car which is parked at the curb):  
     When making a delivery ☐  
     While waiting for a passenger ☐  
     Not at any time ☒
41. When parking your car headed downhill on a two-way street the front wheels should be:  
     Turned to the right, toward the curb ☒  
     Turned to left, away from the curb ☐  
     Parallel to the curb ☐
42. When a curb is painted red, it means:  
     Limited time parking only ☐  
     No stopping or parking ☒  
     Reserved for unloading freight ☐
43. A yellow painted curb means that stopping or parking is permitted only for:  
     Buses as a loading zone ☐  
     Emergency and police vehicles ☐  
     Loading or unloading freight or passengers ☒
44. A green painted curb means that stopping or parking is permitted only for:  
     A limited time ☒  
     Taxis and buses ☐  
     Loading or unloading freight ☐
45. A flashing red signal light at a road crossing means that you should:  
     Slow down, before crossing ☐  
     Wait for the green light ☐  
     Stop, before crossing ☒
46. When you come to a corner where there is a flashing yellow light you must:  
     Slow down and cross carefully ☒  
     Stop before crossing ☐  
     Wait for the green light ☐
47. When you come to a stop sign you should:  
     Slow down, and stop if necessary ☐  
     Stop at all times ☒  
     Stop, unless nothing is coming ☐
48. At night, you must dim or lower your headlight beams when an oncoming car gets within:  
     100 feet ☐  
     500 feet ☒  
     1,000 feet ☐
49. Driving with only your parking lamps lighted is:  
     Advisable on dark days ☐  
     Good practice between sunset and dark ☐  
     Forbidden by law ☒



50. At night, when a car with bright headlights approaches, making it difficult for you to see, you should:  
Look directly at the oncoming lights ( )  
Close your eyes for a few seconds ( )  
Look toward the right side of the road (X)
51. When two cars meet on a grade of a narrow mountain road where they cannot pass, the right of way should be yielded to:  
The car going uphill (X)  
Neither car ( )  
The car going downhill ( )
52. When driving through fog or rain, it is advisable to:  
Turn on your parking lamps only ( )  
Blink your turn signals regularly ( )  
Turn on your headlights (X)
53. Disconnecting the smog control device on your car is:  
Forbidden by law (X)  
Permitted during the winter ( )  
Permitted if it affects engine operation ( )
54. If you are towing a trailer which blocks your view to the rear, the law says you must have:  
A mirror on the left side (X)  
A mirror on the right side ( )  
Mirrors on both left and right sides ( )
55. An outside rear view mirror is required on the left side of your car:  
In addition to an inside mirror (X)  
Only when towing a trailer ( )  
Only when you do not have an inside mirror ( )
56. A sign which reads "WRONG WAY" means:  
A lane to use when you miss the proper turn off ( )  
A lane to use for reversing your direction ( )  
STOP. You are going against traffic (X)
57. Persons walking on the highway where there are no sidewalks should:  
Walk on either side ( )  
Walk on right side of road only ( )  
Walk on side facing oncoming traffic (X)
58. If you get into a rear wheel skid, it is best to:  
Turn your steering wheel away from skid ( )  
Hold your steering wheel straight ( )  
Turn your steering wheel toward skid (X)

March 19, 1983

Dear Colleague,

In an attempt to survey the status of Driver Education for Special Education students in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, I would appreciate your filling out the enclosed questionnaire. More specifically, I want to shed light on the problem of appropriate materials for teaching Driver Education to learning handicapped students. A stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience in returning the questionnaire.

Sincerely,

Geraldine S. Slaght  
Teacher/Dept. Chair  
Special Education  
Redlands High School

## Driver Education Questionnaire

Are you currently involved in any way with Driver Education? If so, please fill out the total questionnaire. If not, please fill out only sections 1 and 2.

## 1. School Profile Information

A. School Size    Less than 499 \_\_\_\_\_  
                          500-999 \_\_\_\_\_  
                          1000-2999 \_\_\_\_\_  
                          more than 3000 \_\_\_\_\_

B. Type of locale    Rural \_\_\_\_\_  
                                  Urban \_\_\_\_\_  
                                  Suburban \_\_\_\_\_

C. Funding Base    Public \_\_\_\_\_  
                          Private \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Teacher Profile Information

Sex    M \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_

Years of Teaching Experience

Age    20-30 \_\_\_\_\_  
          31-40 \_\_\_\_\_  
          41-50 \_\_\_\_\_  
          51-60 \_\_\_\_\_  
          61- \_\_\_\_\_

Total Teaching

Special Ed.

Driver Ed.

	0-2	3-5	6-10	11-20	20+
Total Teaching					
Special Ed.					
Driver Ed.					

Current Assignment in Special Ed. \_\_\_\_\_

Credential(s) Held \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Units in Driver Ed. courses at College level \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Texts Used

Please rate the texts which you use. If you use other texts than those listed, please list them and rate them on the same basis.

		Superior	Adequate	Poor
Sportsmanlike Driving	Reading level			
	Interest level			
	Relationship to DMV test			
Building Safe Driving Skills	Reading level			
	Interest level			
	Relationship to DMV test			
Other Texts (rate here)				

## 4. Student Population Profile

Total Special Ed. population, your school \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total students in your Sp. Ed. class \_\_\_\_\_  
 Students mainstreamed in DR. Ed. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Students in Sp. Ed. Dr. Ed. \_\_\_\_\_

Male

Female

## 5. Evaluation of Current Driver Education Special Education Program in your school.

	Superior	Adequate	Poor
Driver Education program for Sp. Ed. mainstream			
Driver Education program for Sp. Ed. in Sp. Ed.			

6. Comments

Briefly list the most positive aspects of the Driver Education program you currently have in relation to your Special Education students.

Briefly list the most negative aspects of the Driver Education program you currently have in relation to your Special Education students.

7. If you are interested in the results of this survey and/or the curriculum materials which I intend to develop for learning handicapped students please give me your name, school address and home address (in case of contact over the summer.

## Driver Education Questionnaire

Are you currently involved in any way with Driver Education? If so, please fill out the total questionnaire. If not, please fill out only sections 1 and 2.

## 1. School Profile Information

A. School Size    Less than 499    4  
                          500-999        2  
                          1000-2999      26  
                          more than 3000    1

B. Type of locale    Rural        2  
                                  Urban        15  
                                  Suburban    12

C. Funding Base    Public        27  
                                  Private      1

## 2. Teacher Profile Information

Sex    M/7    F/15

Age    20-30    5  
          31-40    9  
          41-50    7  
          51-60    8  
          61-      2

## Years of Teaching Experience

	0-2	3-5	6-10	11-20	20+
Total Teaching	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
Special Ed.	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1</u>
Driver Ed.	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

Current Assignment in Special Ed. \_\_\_\_\_

Credential(s) Held \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Units in Driver Ed. courses at College level 7 people with any units  
range 12-28 units

## 3. Texts Used

Please rate the texts which you use. If you use other texts than those listed, please list them and rate them on the same basis.

Sportsmanlike Driving

Reading level

Interest level

Relationship to DMV test

Building Safe Driving Skills

Reading level

Interest level

Relationship to DMV test

Other Texts (rate here)

The Easy to Read California Driver's Handbook

Words for Wheels

Drive Right

Driver Education and Learning to Drive Defensively

Studying for A Driver's License

Superior	Adequate	Poor
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>6</u>	
	<u>6</u>	
	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

## 4. Student Population Profile

Total Special Ed. population, your school

Total students in your Sp. Ed. class

Students mainstreamed in Dr. Ed.

Students in Sp. Ed. Dr. Ed.

Male

Female

1250

272

151

86

## 5. Evaluation of Current Driver Education Special Education Program in your school.

Driver Education program for Sp. Ed. mainstream  
 Driver Education program for Sp. Ed. in Sp. Ed.

Superior	Adequate	Poor
<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>

Response to survey question 6.

Briefly list the most negative aspects of the Driver Education program you currently have in relation to your Special Education students.

1. There is no special program for the RSP (resource specialist program) They are only in regular driver ed. program. I feel they need special program and more driving time.
2. No good place to leave the students when they are not driving. Most of the students can be sent back to my room while the Dr. Ed. teacher is driving with the others.
3. They don't understand the DMV book and non of the books help.
4. Class involves a great deal of reading and written work which is difficult for many Sp. Ed. students. The vocabulary is above them.
5. There still needs to be more drill exercises with the laws.
6. Difficult to place them in the Driver Training cars.
7. Out-dated books and materials. (4-comments)
8. A few students do not have enough time behind the wheel.
9. The vocabulary of the books and the vocabulary of the DMV tests have almost nothing in common.
10. Scheduling students for the Driver Training and getting absent days made up.
11. They feel frustrated at the tremendous amount of paper work assigned by the regular Dr. Ed. teacher, which takes slow learners or those with problems of some kind to have to take it twice, often with extra hours of tutoring in my class to pass.

Response to survey question 6.

Briefly list the most positive aspects of the Driver Education program you currently have in relation to your Special Education students.

1. Close contact between Driver Ed. teachers and Special Ed. teachers. Students are sometimes sent to Special Ed. classroom from DE class for special help with worksheets, lessons, and reading of tests.
2. They are interested.
3. I'm using the materials I have plus a modification of the regular calss program. The students are adequately schooled to pass Dr. Ed. at the DMV with no problem.
4. We work very closely with Dr. Ed. teacher. Modify material, make any chang needed for success of student.
5. The students can succeed.
6. Continuous oral review. Dr. Ed. films. Use of the simulator with Sp. Ed. teacher.
7. My students are mainstreamed in the regular driver's ed program. One of the instructors is extremely helpful and caring about my students.
8. It works with the actual vehicle code handbook. It has the students do an exercise using the vehicle code vocabulary.
9. Mainstream teacher is cooperative with Special Ed. staff.
10. The class is smaller during the period that we place the Special Ed. students.
11. The SDC (special day class) students get more time in car and simulator.

## Appendix D

The glossary is designed to be used in the ordinary dictionary form or as a card file. Many students prefer the card file system. This system has each individual word on a three by five inch file card. The definition is on the back side of the card. The cards are filed alphabetically in a small box, and a student removes only the card or cards which he needs. After using the cards, the student refiles them. Some students prefer the dictionary type glossary as it does not require them to leave their work area when they need the aid of the glossary.



accident

something that happens by chance, usually  
unpleasant

Sample glossary cards.

Active Military Service

being in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps  
Air Force or Coast Guard as your full  
time job

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